MASON'S
OK SAUCE
THE COLD MEAT SPECIALITY
144

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

When You are Reading
AND THE WORDS BECOME BLURRED AND MISTY
THEN YOU NEED TO CONSULT
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
13, Queen's Road C.
[79

No. 19,712. 第一萬九千七百十二號 辛酉年七月初六日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1921. 二拜禮 中華民國拾年八月九號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED

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BRITISH
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BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON—ON—TRENT

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CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES,—12, 16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's favourite powders—E. C. and SMOKELESS DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS & AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.
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A LING & CO.,
19, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Maker.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing Printing and Enlarging Undertaken.
Telephone 1219.
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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.
[40

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 „ „ 9.30 „ „ 10 „
9.30 „ „ 11.00 „ „ 15 „
11.30 „ „ 12.30 p.m. „ 15 „
12.30 p.m. „ 2.30 „ „ 10 „
2.30 „ „ 5.00 „ „ 15 „
5.00 „ „ 8.10 „ „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 „ „ 11.00 „ „ 10 „
11.30 „ „ 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon „ 1.00 p.m. „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. „ 5.30 „ „ 15 „
5.30 „ „ 6.00 „ „ 10 „
6.00 „ „ 6.30 „ „ 15 „
6.30 „ „ 8.10 „ „ 10 „
NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.
[55

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 14 Local	No. 12 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through Slow	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through Exps	No. 15 Mixed 3rd Class Passenger & Goods	No. 17 Local	No. 21 Local	No. 23 Local
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.			8.00		8.45		7.30				
SHEK LUNG	arr.			9.11		11.30		6.43				
	dep.			9.13		11.45		6.50				
Shum Chun	arr.			11.07		2.20		8.40				
	dep.	Sundays only		11.12	3.07	2.30	11.40	8.45	1.55	1.55	3.09	5.04
Sheungshui	dep.		7.34		3.13		11.45		2.01	2.01	3.08	5.10
Fanling	dep.		7.36		3.18		11.53		2.08	2.08	3.16	5.14
Taipo Marte	dep.		7.43		3.29		12.03		2.20	2.20	3.21	5.24
Taipo	dep.		7.49		3.34		12.08		2.21	2.25	3.27	5.28
Shatin	dep.		8.01		3.47		12.22		2.34	2.38	3.40	5.43
Yaumati	dep.		8.14		3.51		12.28		2.38	2.50	3.53	5.53
Hunghom	dep.		8.20		3.57		12.41		2.44	2.56	3.59	6.00
KOWLOON	arr.		8.23		4.00		12.44		2.47	2.59	4.02	6.03

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 6 Local	No. 14 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 8 Through Slow	No. 10 Mixed 3rd Class Passenger & Goods	No. 12 Local	No. 14 Joint Sectional	No. 16 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 20 Local	No. 22 Local	No. 24 Local
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Noon	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Last Ferry leaves	H.K.	6.35	6.55	7.55	8.31	9.18	10.15	11.45	1.30	1.55	2.55	4.10	6.05
KOWLOON	dep.	6.43	7.10	8.07	8.15	9.40	10.24	12.00	1.19	2.15	3.00	4.25	6.15
Hunghom	dep.	6.47					10.28	12.04	1.23			4.56	6.20
Yaumati	dep.	6.54	7.16		8.23		10.34	12.11	1.28			5.03	6.25
Shatin	dep.	7.06			8.31		10.50	12.24	1.40			5.16	6.47
Taipo	dep.	7.19			8.38		11.02	12.37	1.53			5.27	7.01
Taipo Market	dep.	7.22			10.30		11.07	12.41	1.57			5.31	7.05
Fanling	dep.	7.34			10.13		11.19	12.51	2.07			5.41	7.15
Sheungshui	dep.	7.39			10.18		11.23	12.54	2.11			5.44	7.19
Shum Chun	arr.	7.43		8.43	10.31	10.32	11.33	1.03	2.16	2.57	3.40	5.50	7.34
	dep.	—		8.56	11.06		—	1.40	—	3.03	3.45	—	—
SHEK LUNG	arr.	—		10.47	1.25		—	4.31	—	4.43	5.32	—	—
	dep.	—		10.54	2.29		—	—	—	4.50	6.20	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—		12.10	3.04		—	—	—	6.00	7.45	—	—

Sats. Sundays & Punic Holidays Excepted.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheungshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	...dep.	8.50	12.00	2.20	6.00	Shatâukok...dep.	7.05	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	...arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55	Fanling ...arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Hongkong.
42 H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

Hotels in Japan & Manchuria

MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
Y10—12 in cities and some popular resorts.
Y8—10 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER

Chuzenji (Nikko):—
Lakeside Hotel
Kamakura:—
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Karuizawa:—
Mikasa Hotel
Mampei Hotel
Kobe:—
Oriental Hotel
Tor Hotel
Kyoto:—
Kyoto Hotel
Miyako Hotel
Matsushima:—
Park Hotel
Miyajima:—
Miyajima Hotel
Miyanoshita:—
Fujiya Hotel
Nagasaki:—
Japan Hotel
Nara:—
Nara Hotel
Nikko:—
Kanaya Hotel
Nikko Hotel
Osaka:—
Osaka Hotel
Shimonoseki:—
San-yo Hotel
Shizuoka:—
Daitokwan Hotel
Tokyo:—
Imperial Hotel
Tokyo Station Hotel
Tsukiji Seiyoken Hotel
Yokohama:—
Grand Hote

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)
Taihoku:—Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSEN
Keijo (Seoul):—
Chosen Hotel
Fusan:—
Fusan Station Hotel
Shingishu:—
Shingishu Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA
Changchun:—
Yamato Hotel
Dairen:—
Yamato Hotel
Hoshigaura:—
Yamato Hotel
Hotel (Mukden):—
Yamato Hotel
Ryojun (Port Arthur):—
Yamato Hotel
[117

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—
Principal features: Small Premium. Liberal Surrender Value.
Return of Premium in the Event of Death.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS,
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COKE,
FIREBRICKS,
STONEWARE PIPES,
GLAZED TILES.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
HEAD OFFICE:—TIENTSIN.
AGENTS DODWELL & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.
20

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—CANTON LINE
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only).
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

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Sailings:—To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only).
From Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only).
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.
[44

SANITARY WASHABLE
HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects.

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

Shade card and full particulars post free on application to:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
[12

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"DUNERA"

Arrived Hongkong, on Aug., 6th, 1921.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From MARSEILLES ex s.s. "KARMALA".
From Persian Gulf ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 7th, 1921. [1295

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"EURYPYLUS"
FROM NEW YORK.

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th Aug., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th Aug., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 5th, 1921. 1294

DAIRY FARM NEWS

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

"DAISY" BRAND ... ... $1.45 per lb.
"DAIRY-MAID" ... ... $1.35 „ „
"PASTRY" ... ... $1.15 „ „

CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream) ... ... $1.25 per lb.
AUSTRALIAN CHEDDAR ... $1.00 per lb.
PICNIC (own make) ... ... $0.50 a jar.
COULNMMIER (own make)... $0.40 per pat.

FISH

FILLETS ... ... 80 cts. per lb.
HADDOCKS ... ... 70 cts. per lb.
KIPPERS ... ... 60 cts. per lb.
RED HERRINGS ... 30 cts. per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
53

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER,

No. 2A, D'Aguilar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
72

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
Is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS
with which is incorporated
"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT."
Subscription, paid in advance, $12 per annum. Including Postage to any part of the world, $14.

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

(HONGKONG).

REPULSE BAY HOTEL
(Repulse Bay).

PENINSULA HOTEL (KOWLOON)
(under construction).

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS
(Pedder Street).

RUSSELL STREET GARAGE.

REPULSE BAY GARAGE

PROPRIETORS:
THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
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KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

Electric Lifts and Lighting.
Telephone on each floor.
Hotel Launch meets all Steamers.
Telephone No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
17 Manager.

THE
PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 feet above sea level.

15 minutes from landing stage.

Under the Management of
MRS. BLAIR.
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THE
VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention give to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
WM. FARMER ... ... Proprietor.
CHRISTOPHER BUTTON ... Manager.
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PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Rds.
Tel. K. 2. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS
TERMS MODERATE.
Special arrangement for families on application to—
67] J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietors.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietor of Coal Mines of TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIRAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINNEW, KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI & OTUBARI.
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Agency for:—The Mitsubishi Marine and Fire Insurance Co.
The Osaka Marine and Fire Insurance Co

For particulars apply to—
S. KOMURA, Manager.
14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
42

THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS,

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BASINGSTOKE.

Shanghai Office: 10, Kiukiang Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

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MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

We are offering the whole of our Stock of Men's Bathing Suits for a few days only.

Less 15% ON MARKED PRICE.

We have an up-to-date and Large Assortment of Men's Bathing Suits in one piece style Ranging from $4.00 Suit to $30.00 Suit in plain and Fancy Colours. Sizes from 32 to 46.

Just Received New Stock Bathing Slippers.

$1.25 pair.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vœux Road. Phone 29.

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BY APPOINTMENT

Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Since its foundation in 1672, the Apollinaris business has

ALWAYS BEEN BRITISH-OWNED.

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD.

Obtainable in Quarts, Pints & Splits at

HONGKONG HOTEL, WING ON CO.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL. SINCERE CO.

EMPRESS STORE, KOWLOON,

and all the Leading Clubs & Stores.

Sold by

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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NOTICE.

MESSRS. GILLARD & CO.

HAVE GREAT PLEASURE

in informing the

PUBLIC

that they have just received

THE WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

AS

SAUCE and PICKLE MAKERS

TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

May be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and

All other Stores.

SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER, PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

TEL. 636. 935

"SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD.

YEAR OF EXCEPTIONAL PROSPERITY.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

The annual general meeting of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., on July 4th, the Hon. Walter H. Samuel, M.C., presiding.

The Secretary, Mr. E. A. Smith-Rewse, having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said: I think I may be allowed to congratulate myself on being able to come before you for the first time as your chairman with such an eminently satisfactory showing, and I think, at this early stage of our proceedings, I should take the opportunity of congratulating our late chairman, to whom so much of this prosperity is due, on the great honour conferred on him by his Majesty the King, which we all hope he may be long spared to enjoy. (Applause.)

To turn to the figures of the balance-sheet. You will see that the balance to the credit of profit and loss was no less than £8,870,042. This figure included £1,242,621 brought forward, and you will observe the present carry forward is increased to over £2,000,000. The year under review was one of great prosperity in the oil trade, and your directors feel no hesitation in declaring a dividend of 35 per cent., free of tax, as for several previous years. During the year we gave shareholders an opportunity of taking one new share at par for every two held, bringing up the ordinary capital issued to £19,321,296 out of an authorised capital of £20,000,000. In due course I shall address you again as an extraordinary general meeting, asking for authority to increase this amount to £30,000,000. Let me say at once that there is no intention whatever of making an immediate issue of these shares. The whole policy of the company in the past has been to have a large authorised reserve of shares available for issue in payment for properties or as otherwise required. Some of our best investments have been acquired in this way, and we wish to be in a position to continue this policy as and when necessary.

INACCURATE RUMOURS.

At this stage I would refer to the many rumours which always seem to crop up about this company's intentions, rumours as inaccurate as they are numerous. I have from time to time received letters from indignant shareholders asking why they are not informed of these mythical matters, and making other complaints on the same line. I can only say it has not been, and I hope never will be, the policy of this company to confirm, deny, or correct rumours of this nature. There have been all sorts of guesses at our dividend, and it was to stop this and put our shareholders out of suspense that we declared our dividend somewhat earlier than usual. I would, however, warn you that we may not always be able to do this. It is greatly to be regretted that oil, once a mere article of commerce, has now become a political bone of contention and a cause of international jealousy. We were, if I may say so, quite happy and quite capable of looking after ourselves in commercial rivalry. To-day, however, every government in the world seem to want to meddle in the oil business. It is somewhat doubtful to me how much they are actuated by the very real advantages accruing to the possessor of oil as motive power, and how much by a desire to reap the financial results which are commonly assumed to be the reward of such possession.

PAYMENTS IN TAXATION.

Every government is seeking money, and, instead of asking themselves what taxation can be borne with least injury to the industrial welfare of the nation, they are apt to ask what is the maximum amount of money they can extort. It is very difficult to give you exact figures, but it is certain that the group of companies of which your company is a part paid last year in direct taxation in all countries between £10,000,000 and £12,000,000 sterling—this apart from any further taxation of income derived from them by their shareholders and import taxes on oil products. I may further say that the total direct taxation paid by the group to the group to the British Treasury was something over £4,000,000 sterling. I venture to doubt whether any nationalisation of the oil industry could, or would, produce such financial results to the Government nationalising it. As I said before, 1920 was a year of exceptional prosperity, and I suppose you are all anxious to hear whether your directors are knowledge that prices have fallen heavily during the past few months; that silver, which has a great effect on our returns, selling as much as we do in the East, has also fallen, and that the burden of taxation is ever increasing. In the past we have always been able to counter-balance adverse trade conditions by increased business, and we hope to obtain this increased business from the results of the very large sums we have invested in our business in the last few years, the benefits of which are only just beginning to the apparent.

MARKET EXPANSION.

In order to obtain our share in the ever-increasing consumption of oil products, we have had to expand our marketing facilities. In view of the enormous capital cost involved in such expansion, it is a matter of congratulation that we had a pre-war nucleus for such organisation. This has made the completed cost of our existing facilities far less than half of what it would cost to duplicate them to-day. I am glad to say that the Shell brand of petrol maintains its deservedly high reputation in this market and that consumption continues to be satisfactory. There will be shortly placed on the market Shell lubricating oil, to the quality of which our advisers have given great thought and care. I hope to be able to report next year that it has met with success in no way inferior to that achieved by the motor spirit. The group has also under control over a million tons of shipping, and you will be pleased to hear that it is all employed in the carriage of our products. Production has been satisfactory on the whole, though hampered by ill-considered legislation in many countries, of which Roumania is, perhaps, the most striking example. The Government of that country imposed an export tax and other restrictions, which had the result of curtailing export, so that a large part of the Rumanian production failed to find a market when prices were good. Our policy of supplying every market from the most favourable source, geographically speaking, has been eminently justified, and it is not our fault that some of our competitors who preferred to base their supply on one course of production alone, should now complain that they have found themselves deprived of the advantages ever accruing to such a policy.

MEXICAN INTERESTS.

Shareholders in all companies having Mexican interests have, of late, been much exercised by the reports of falling production in that country. The appearance of salt water in Mexican wells after a certain time is no new phenomenon, and the companies with which we are associated—particularly the Mexican Eagle—are fully compensated by the enormous reserve of proved but undeveloped territories still in hand. The fallacy of these reports—which would appear to be inspired—is sufficiently proved by the unprecedented fall in the price of Mexican crude oil due to over-production. I should like to be able to say the same of Egypt, where the production of the Anglo-Egyptian Oil Co. has fallen off considerably. No satisfactory reserve outside Hurghada has yet been located, although we have hopes of the productivity of the present field. Our interests in America continue to increase, and have given very satisfactory results. Our fields in Oklahoma produced 3,600,000 barrels, as against 2,800,000 in 1919; our pipelines carried far larger quantities, and our refining capacity was considerably increased. We have many other irons in the fire, to which it would be premature to refer at the present stage.

I would conclude by expressing my personal opinion that, great as our progress has been in the past, it has by no means reached its height. I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Sir Henri W. A. Deterding, K.B.E., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors were re-elected, the appointment of new directors was confirmed and the auditors were re-appointed.

A cordial vote of thanks was given to the chairman and directors, and it was resolved that the remuneration of £10,000 at present given to the board should be doubled.

At an extraordinary general meeting the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That the capital of the company be increased to £33,000,000 by the creation of 10,000,000 additional ordinary shares of £1 each, and that the board be authorised to issue such shares at such times, and upon such terms and conditions and for such consideration as they may from time to time determine."

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

CHINA AND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

WHO WILL REPRESENT CHINA?

WILL IT BE DR. WU TING FANG?

The Peking correspondent of the Asiatic News Agency, writing under date July 30th, said:—It is reported in Chinese official circles that for certain reasons, Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to London, refuses to accept the appointment of Chinese delegate to the coming Pacific Conference. Dr. Wu Ting-fang is undoubtedly the best qualified Chinese diplomat to represent China in the Pacific Conference; but as he is the Foreign Minister of the Canton Government, it will raise the question whether China is a united country. Reports from Canton indicate that Dr. Sun Yat-sen favours the despatch of a separate republican delegation to Washington; but as a united front is required in matters concerning foreign intercourse, especially in view of the importance of the Pacific Conference to China, the Peking Government, following the precedent of the Chinese Delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference, is endeavouring to persuade the South-Western leaders to co-operate with Peking in the selection of a Chinese delegation to Washington whose members will represent both North and South.

The Canton correspondent of the same News Agency writes:—

It is reported from the Presidential Office that the South-Western Government is sending Dr. Wu Ting-fang to the Pacific Conference in Washington to represent the Republic of China in company with representatives from the Peking Government. But another report says that the real mission of Dr. Wu, who will be accompanied to the United States by his son, Dr. C. C. Wu, former Councillor of the Waichiaopu, and now vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in Canton, is to persuade the State Department to withdraw American recognition of the Peking Government on the ground that it is not representative of the will of the Chinese people. It is still uncertain whether the veteran old Chinese diplomat will accept this mission which, if it be carried out, will do considerable harm to the Chinese cause in the coming Pacific Conference.

JAPAN AND THE CONFERENCE

STATEMENT OF TOKYO FOREIGN OFFICE.

TOKYO, July 29th.

In response to the proposition of the American Government for the opening of a Conference to discuss the question of the Limitation of Armaments, the Japanese Government promptly expressed their willingness to participate in such a Conference. As to the suggestion that the Pacific and Far Eastern problems should be considered at the same time, the Government, feeling it more expedient, in order to facilitate the success of the Conference, to first ascertain the scope and nature of the problems to be discussed, requested the American Government to inform them of its views in that respect.

After a frank exchange of views on the subject between the Japanese Ambassador at Washington and the American Authorities, the following communication of the American Government was conveyed to the Japanese Government on July 3rd by the American *Chargé d'Affaires* at Tokyo:—

The Government of the United States deeply appreciates the readiness of the Imperial Japanese Government to accept the invitation to attend the Conference on the limitation of armaments.

The Secretary of State of the United States, in the course of informal conversations with His Excellency, the Imperial Japanese Ambassador at Washington, has expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would not press its inquiry as to the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems to be discussed at the proposed Conference in view of the fact that it is desirable that the full acceptance of the invitation of the American Government leave this matter open for adjustment in the precise agenda to be arrived at later.

The Secretary of State is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the Conference. He considers it inadvisable however at the present moment to hamper the programme and in particular to delay the arrangements for the Conference pending an agreement regarding this matter.

Accordingly the Japanese Government, by sending the following reply to the American Government on July 26th, through the American *Chargé d'Affaires* at Tokyo, expressed their intention to participate in the proposed International Conference, stating at the same time their views in regard to the nature and scope of the problems to be discussed:—

The Japanese Government have taken note of the contents of the American Memorandum of July 23rd, received through the American *Chargé d'Affaires*, in reply to the Japanese Memorandum of July 13th on the subject of a Conference on the Limitation of Armaments to be held at Washington.

It has been brought to the knowledge of the Japanese Government that the Government of the United States is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the Conference and that it considers it advisable to adjust in that agenda the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions to be discussed at the proposed Conference. The Japanese Government, on that understanding, are happy to be able to inform the American Government that it is their intention gladly to accept an invitation for a Conference which shall embrace the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

The Japanese Government have been made aware through the communications and the published statement of the American Government and the conversations between the Secretary of State and Baron Shidehara that the proposition of the American Government to discuss the Pacific and Far Eastern problems is based on the close bearing they have on the question of the Limitation of Armaments which is the original and principal aim of the Conference, and that therefore the main object of discussing these problems is to reach a common understanding in regard to general principles and policies in the Pacific and the Far East. Desiring, as they do, to contribute to the establishment of an enduring peace and to the advancement of human welfare, the Japanese Government earnestly hope that the proposed Conference may attain the expected results and their ideals may thereby be brought nearer to realisation.

In order to ensure the success of the Conference, the Japanese Government deem it advisable that the agenda thereof should be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussions as above defined, and that introduction therein of problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular Powers or such matters as may be regarded as accomplished facts should be scrupulously avoided.

A DELINQUENT YOKOHAMA MERCHANT.

It appears, says the *Japan Gazette*, there is very little prospect of the law officials in Japan getting hold of Robert Sherower, formerly in business at Yokohama, who suddenly left for America recently, leaving debts to the tune of Y.300,000.

Mr. H. Nakamura, a local lawyer associated with the case, states that the Commercial Treaty between Japan and America has no clause bringing Sherower's misdeeds within the Treaty permitting of extradition, the three crimes stipulated being murder, forgery and theft of articles consigned to others.

All the office furniture, save that seized by the Municipal Authorites for taxes amounting to Y.1,000, was sold by public auction a few days ago as the result of a consultation between the creditors, the proceeds amounting to Y.1,500.

The proceeds will be used in payment of various expenses incurred in connection with the case. The office has been closed and six clerks who had remained with the firm after the proprietor's sudden departure joined the ranks of the unemployed.

NEW AMERICAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

PROTEST BY A CANTONESE.

Dr. Ma Soo, who we believe is the agent of the Canton Government in New York, published the following statement on it being announced that Dr. Schurman had been appointed to succeed Mr. Crane as the American Minister to China:—

A more flagrant insult could hardly be offered to our Government than the appointment of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, former president of Cornell University, as American Minister at Peking. Dr. Schurman was, next to Mr. Vanderlip himself, the most prominent member of that American party that made a pilgrimage to Japan a year ago, at the expense of the Japanese Government, and which returned to inform the American people about the firm foundation that existed for all Japanese claims in China Proper, Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia.

At a luncheon held at the Bankers Club in New York on Wednesday, July 14th, 1920, at which Mr. Lamont presided, to discuss the United States and the Far East Dr. Schurman was the chief speaker. In his address on this occasion he defended the Japanese in the matter of their right to enter the United States and their ownership of property in California, stating that "American discrimination against the Japanese was bound to provoke ill feeling and resentment." Dr. Schurman also declared that "Japan was overpopulated" (a statement now admitted by the Japanese Government to be untrue), and urged that the Japanese be permitted to emigrate to the Asiatic mainland. This shows that Dr. Schurman, far from being prepared to protect American rights in Manchuria, Mongolia, Shantung and Siberia, has already committed himself to a policy of permitting Japanese domination and sovereignty in these places. He particularly urged Japanese rights in Manchuria because he stated that it was necessary for the Japanese Government to protect the lives and property in this Chinese province "in consequence of the weakness and inefficiency of the Chinese Government." In another place in his adress he declared, "China's Government is notoriously weak;" this fact, in his opinion, justifying the Japanese military acting with the Japanese industrial interests in China.

It is possible that President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes expect our Government to accept as a satisfactory Minister from the United States a man who has been denouncing or belittling it in his public addresses in the United States during the past year?

MINING RIGHTS IN KWANG-TUNG.

PEKING GOVERNMENT AND THE CASSEL CONCESSION.

The Asiatic News Agency states:—

"In reply to the petition of enquiry from the Canton merchants and residents of Shanghai concerning the granting of mining rights to a British Proprietory Syndicate of Hongkong in twenty districts of Kwangtung by the former Kwangsi Government in Canton, the Peking Government says that as this is contrary to the repeated declarations of the Government against the granting of mining and other rights to foreigners in any of the provinces, whether they be autonomous or under the control of the Central Government, the request of the British Legation for official recognition and registration has been declined. The one million dollars deposited with the Canton administration by the said British merchants are to be refunded, in accordance with the agreement. The present Kuomingtang administration in Canton also refuses to recognize the concession granted by the Kwangsi leaders in Kwangtung without the consent or approval of the Kwangtung people."

[The amount of the deposit, according to the Agreement, was $100,000.—ED.]

JAVA'S TRADE PROSPECTS.

AN OPTIMISTIC BANK PRESIDENT.

The annual report of the President of the Java Bank says that the general economic situation in the Netherlands Indies is not brilliant but there is no question of an economic collapse. The normal demand for Indian products will return as soon as normal world-conditions return. The conditions of trade, industries and agriculture in the Dutch Indies need not give reason for any great anxiety for the future. The position of the Java Bank and the mutual co-operation between other banks in the Dutch Indies is a guarantee that the difficulties of the Dutch Indies will be overcome earlier than elsewhere. The Dutch Indies is not standing on the eve of an economic downfall. The Java Bank dividend is 35 per cent.

REALLY GOOD SPECTACLES are such a comfort to tired or strained eyes that their value cannot be over-estimated. If your eyes need glasses, they should have the best you can get. That means (1) careful and expert examination; (2) precision in the making; (3) adjustment to a nicety; (4) the best of materials. All the above, the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting opticians the most competent optical establishment in South China, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, offer you. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their exclusive business.—ADVT. 562

A MONEY LENDING DEAL.

THE WHOLE TRUTH, OR "TRUTH, ON THE WHOLE."

JUDICIAL COMMENT ON A CURIOUS CASE.

"This case,—if we could only get the truth—would surprise you; with all your experience," Mr. Leo Longinotto told the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) in an action he was defending in the Summary Court, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. G. R. Haywood represented an Indian moneylender, Sapooran Singh, of Princes Building, who claimed $1,000 from Santra Singh and Hosain Khain, under a promissory note, jointly signed by them on January 2nd, 1921.

The defence was a plea under Section 3 (b) of Ordinance 16 of 1911, which compels moneylenders to carry on business only at their registered address. The borrowing and signing of the promissory note, was not denied.

Mr. Longinotto cross-examined the plaintiff as to his witnesses.

Mr. Haywood said he had only one, and had decided not to call him.

However, all the persons whose names Mr. Longinotto put to the plaintiff were at the back of the Court and the Judge had them brought forward and segregated in the jury-box so as to be under his eye. Some of the men, the plaintiff said, were present when the money was lent,—according to him, in Princes Building, and not at Repulse Bay Hotel, which was the venue named by the defendants.

Mr. Longinotto (speaking of the latest addition to the jury-box collection): This man was present when the money was lent, but you are not calling him!

The plaintiff denied that the money was lent at Repulse Bay Hotel or that he went there with the first defendant in a motor car on January 2nd.

Mr. Longinotto: An Indian schoolmaster went too;—he is a great friend of yours?

Plaintiff: He is my No. 1 enemy!

But you know him?—I know everybody.

His is your partner?—Yes, we were partners, and it is through our partnership that we became enemies. He is a man who spends money like anything.

The usurer told the Court a story (like the one that went to Shylock's heart) of how his partner once spent $100 in one night. In reply to further questions he denied that he approached one of the defendants and offered to let him off his share of the debt, and give him $50 in addition, if he would tell the Court that the money was lent at Princes Building and not at Repulse Bay.

IT IS AN INSULT TO THE COMMUNITY NOT TO SIGN THE PETITION FOR MORE POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Longinotto: Do you think the fact that I had it circulated that the Sikhs would be asked to swear on their Holy Book has influenced your witnesses, so that you have not any? Are you willing to go to the Sikh Temple next Sunday morning and swear to the truth of your story?

Plaintiff: The Sikh Committee will not allow anyone to swear in the temple.

Mr. Longinotto: I have arranged it. Will you swear?

Plaintiff: Yes, if the defendants will deposit the $1,000 with the Sikh Committee.

Mr. J. Van der Lely, proprietor of Wanchai Garage, gave evidence from his books that the first defendant, plaintiff and others went to Repulse Bay by car on June 2nd. All the people in the car were well known to him. Later they had a breakdown, which kept the circumstances fresh in his mind.

The first defendant, Santra Singh, gave details of the borrowing which took place, he said, at Repulse Bay. His guarantor, (the other defendant) was employed at Repulse Bay Hotel and they had to go there to get his consent and signature. The moneylender lent $500 but required each of them to sign for $500, making his claim $1,000. The witness also alleged that Mr. Haywood's Indian clerk summoned him to an interview (not at Mr. Haywood's office) at which he was offered $50, and freedom from liability for the debt, if he would say the transaction took place in Princes Building and not at Repulse Bay Hotel. He refused, and he was then threatened with all sorts of penalties.

The second defendant also described the proceedings at Repulse Bay and added that he could not read, or write more than his own name. Otherwise, he would never have signed the document. He thought he was signing as guarantor; he did not receive any money from the usurer and had no idea he could be sued for $500 over and above his guarantee.

The schoolmaster already mentioned said he went to Repulse Bay, translated from English to Hindustani for the parties and then took a walk on the beach.

The Judge (to Mr. Haywood): The weight of the evidence is against you; I think?

Mr. Haywood indicated that he hoped to shift the balance by his address for the plaintiff.

The Judge thereupon invited him to address the Court without hearing more evidence for the defence.

Mr. Haywood said it was unlikely that his client, who was a moneylender of long standing, would have taken witnesses to Repulse Bay and paid the money out there. Mr. Haywood suggested that the joy-ride happened after the money was lent.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

The Judge: But the "joy-ride" was denied by your client. He has denied that part of the story.

Mr. Haywood went on to say that it was not a particularly moral defence, having admitted receiving the money, to get out of it by a trick.

In giving judgment, the Puisne Judge said he agreed with Mr. Haywood that the line taken by the defence was not very creditable to the people who made use of it. But the only question he had to decide was whether, on the evidence, it was substantially more probable that the money was lent at Repulse Bay or at Princes Building. The story of the defendants and their witnesses was to be accepted, not merely because the witnesses seemed, on the whole, to be speaking the truth, but also because there were several witnesses available in Court who could have supported the plaintiff's case and who had not been called. Furthermore, the plaintiff, himself, had denied a visit to Repulse Bay which, according to the evidence of Mr. Lely, he seemed actually to have paid. "I find, therefore," concluded His Honour, "that the plea of the defence succeeds, and the plaintiff cannot recover."

Judgment was entered for the defendants with costs.

CHINESE MERCHANT'S FORTUNE.

BUILT UP FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS.

DISPUTE OVER THE WILL.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin had an interesting story to tell in the Supreme Court, yesterday, when the trial of an action concerning a will was begun before His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz. The testator, Lau Kong Hing, made his lifelong friend, Lau Shui Tsun executor, and the eldest son, the widow, and other persons, sought to have the will set aside on the grounds that the testator was of unsound mind and was unduly influenced by the executor, the defendant in the action.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Dennys and Bowley) appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendants were represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist).

Mr. Alabaster submitted that the burden lay upon the defendant to prove the validity of the will and Mr. Jenkin, accepting this view, proceeded to outline his case.

Mr. Jenkin said that the testator began life as a toiler in the fields and rose by dint of hard work and perseverance to wealth and position. Born of "poor but honest poor parents," in the year 1855, he was, evidently, a boy of some industry and ambition but his parents could not afford to give him the opportunities and advantages he desired. In his spare time the youth studied hard at the local school and when he was 16 years of age his first opportunity came. At that time he came in contact with a Chinese gentleman, managing partner of a rice shop, who was visiting the village. Pitying the lad's poverty and inability to advance himself, the rice merchant took Lau Kong Hing to Hongkong and found him a job as servant boy in his shop at a monthly salary of two dollars. Two years later the boy was still in the same position, but evidently he was contented because, when he wrote his autobiography later on, he voiced his pleasure at the acquisition of so large a sum at that age. Afterwards, however, he became restless, and when he was 19 years old he pressed for an appointment in some foreign country. The next year he went to Saigon and there, by great zeal, secured a position which carried a salary of thirty dollars a month.

The real beginning of his advance to fortune, was an investment of his scanty savings in a small share in a rice milling business formed by some of his uncles. He seemed never to have looked back from that moment. He made money fast, and at the age of 35 he wished to retire. His uncles were against it but, shortly afterwards, his father died and that gave him an opportunity of returning to his home, where he remained for a period of three years, attending to various ceremonies and details connected with the burial. Then he went back to Saigon, where he spent one more year, during which he managed to double his fortune. He retired at the age of 40.

Although good fortune had attended him throughout his career, ill-luck visited him in his retirement. He was bed-ridden for six or seven years, but afterwards recovered and after expressing gratitude to his ancestors and to his gods he began to enjoy the fruits of his labour. His mode of life was very simple and economical, and at the age of 55 he died leaving extensive estates in China, Hongkong and Saigon. The only cloud which shadowed his otherwise successful career was trouble between himself and members of his family. That this was so was evident from one of his documents, in which he stated his opinion that too much money was not good for certain of his relatives. The deceased arranged many safeguards against their getting hold of more than he considered good for them.

"Quite a Dick Whittington story," commented His Honour.

Mr. Jenkin mentioned that the testator's Hongkong estate was reckoned to be worth about $45,000 and his Saigon estate between $60,000 and $70,000. His Chinese property was worth about two lakhs of dollars. Mr. Jenkin also dealt at length with the history of the relations between the parties and commented that the suggestion that the deceased was of unsound mind was not made until years after his death.

Counsel's address concluded late in the afternoon and, after hearing one witness, the Court adjourned until to-day.

FIRE AND WATER.

RAIN AND FIRE CAUSE DAMAGE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

In the midst of heavy rain, fire broke out, early yesterday morning at 210, Queen's Road West. The Fire Brigade received a call at 2.25 a.m. and found the first floor, occupied by tea dealers, well alight. The second floor was also involved before the fire could be extinguished.

The ground floor is insured with the Heung On Insurance Co., for $5,000; the first floor with the Royal Insurance Co., for $8,000; and the second floor with the Sincere Insurance Co., for $1,000, and the Heung On Insurance Co., for $500. The cause of the outbreak is unknown, and the extent of damage has not yet been ascertained.

Much damage to goods has been done by water.

SILK STORE DAMAGED.

The rain caused damage, the same night, at the premises of Messrs. D. Chellaram & Co., Indian silk merchants, No. 263, Queen's Road Central. The rain drove in to the verandahs above and a considerable quantity found its way through the ceilings into Messrs. Chellaram's store, which contains a great deal of valuable silks. Some of the assistants sleep on the first floor and they worked hard to try and cope with the deluge, but, in spite of all their efforts, damage, estimated at $20,000, was done. The management state that a large shipment of silk had just been despatched or the loss would have been even greater.

COERCING THE DRIVER.

SAILOR WHO WANTED TO SCORCH.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, a Filipino named Felix Ponciano, a member of the crew of the U.S. destroyer *Rizal*, was summoned for assaulting a chauffeur, and claimed that he had received provocation.

The driver said that the defendant and two other sailors hired his car for a trip round the island. He was running at a moderate pace when the accused urged him to go faster. When witness told the defendant that he would be exceeding the speed limit if he did, the sailor attempted to take the steering wheel himself. The witness tried to prevent him, and the defendant struck him behind the ear.

The accused asserted that when he asked the complainant to go a little faster, the latter stopped the car and refused to go at all. When he remonstrated the driver challenged him to fight, so he "landed" one on the ear.

The Magistrate decided that the case was not a serious one, and bound the accused over in the sum of $50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

A SUSPICIOUS VISITOR.

IN CONDUIT ROAD IN THE SMALL HOURS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, with having trespassed into the servants' quarters of the residence of Mr. T. Hamilton, No. 14, Conduit Road.

The accused said that he went to the house to look for a friend.

Inspector Pain said that the man was found loitering in the basement of Mr. Hamilton's house at 1.45 a.m. In the corner of a room in the servant's quarters, an electric torch was found. In an alleyway, a little distance from the back door of the house, the people picked up three keys and a knife.

The police alleged that he must have dropped these when attempting to escape.

Asked to explain why he should be about so late at night, the accused said that he had just returned from a Chinese theatre in town.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

GIRL THREATENED IN KOWLOON.

Two Chinese were remanded, at the Magistracy, before Mr. Orme, yesterday, on charges arising out of an attack upon Miss Julia Ahwee, near the Kowloon Dairy Farm, on Friday.

Miss Ahwee was stopped by two men, one of whom threatened her with a dagger, while the other took from her a gold wristlet watch and a diamond ring. Raising the alarm, Miss Ahwee pluckily gave chase. One of the men was caught and the watch was found in his pocket. The man with the dagger got away but was later arrested in Yaumati by Lance-Sergeant Cargill. The diamond ring was found in his possession.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

A shareholders' meeting of the Bank of China was held in the office of the Chinese Consortium, at Peking, recently, and the subject of raising more capital for the bank was discussed. It will be remembered, says a Peking contemporary that during the time of Anfu supremacy, the M.P.'s of the Anfu Club determined to buy all new shares to be issued, thus getting the control of the Bank of China, but on account of the opposition of old shareholders and the Chambers of Commerce all over China, their scheme failed.

At this meeting it was decided that the total amount to be raised should be $17,720,200. It is to be raised in two instalments, namely, $7,720,200 first, and the balance later. Each present shareholder is entitled to buy one share, and if there are any left over, they will be offered to the public. The Bank of China will soon issue public notices, and subscription will be opened both in Peking and the provinces.

CHILD SLAVERY IN HONGKONG.

The following resolution has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"Whereas in the British Crown Colony of Hongkong children of all ages from infancy upwards are bought and sold into conditions of slavery and are under no effective protection from misuse, physical cruelty and re-sale into prostitution, the Committee of the League of the Church Militant (Anglican) calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to enforce and administer the existing British law against slavery and to see that British and Chinese officials are properly instructed to this effect."

In the inadequate space at our disposal month by month it is impossible to deal with all the matters we could wish, even impossible to bring before our readers all those subjects which are engaging the active attention of the Executive of the League. This special matter however must not be passed over in complete silence. Our readers are doubtless aware already from other sources of the main facts of the situation. The Chinese custom of *mui tsai* whereby children, and more especially girls, are sold by their parents is tolerated in the Colony. It has its origin in the social and economic conditions of the poorer classes abongst the Chinese. *The Church Times* whilst condemning the system points out that "Chinese families are so poor that the virtual selling of small girls is the alternative of exposing them at birth or permitting them to die by slow starvation." We do not know whether that is really so; but, if it be, then we can only say that either of these deplorable courses would seem to us preferable to the abuses which arise under the system of so-called adoption. In any case we are quite clear that what is now being done is contrary to principles to which our Empire has once for all pledged its allegiance and must be made to cease. But the social and economic conditions of Hongkong are also our concern; and it is plain that whatver steps are taken for the moment any effective treatment of the subject must strike at the root of this disease. We shall need a good deal of convincing before we are persuaded that such conditions are inevitable, even amongst a population which has no thought of restraining appetite in obedience either to morality or worldly prudence."—*The Church Militant.*

Hongkong is a Crown colony, originally ceded by China to Great Britain in 1841. The complete area is approximately 376 miles in extent, and the population—almost exclusively Chinese—numbers nearly 500,000.

This (the *Mui Tsai*) is a Chinese custom whereby possession is obtained of young girls and boys. Its nearest British equivalent is adoption, but the real object of the system is that of obtaining domestic slaves. In the majority of cases, actual purchase takes place—that is, the "foster parent" usually purchases the boy or girl, at a very early age, for a sum of five dollars. The girls become household drudges, and are, in the majority of cases, badly fed and overworked. Recently, one of these children brought into the court stated that she had had to work from 7 a.m. until 2 a.m. the next day, namely, nineteen hours, without a break, and the mistress admitted that she could only afford to give her two meals a day. Considerable numbers of these girls are, at a later stage, disposed of for other purposes.

The general line of defence adopted by the Colonial Office is that this system is an indigenous custom of the Chinese, and therefore can only be eliminated by a very slow process of reform, and it has been suggested to the Governor that a committee should be set up to watch over the treatment of these *mui tsai*. No suggestion has been made of the abolition of the system.

It can be stated that this system would be illegal in China because legislation introduced some years ago made illegal the sale or purchase of individuals, and, secondly, any system of adoption or domestic servitude, under which no wages were paid to the individual concerned, was also declared to be illegal. Thus, a Chinese system of slavery, illegal in China itself, is tolerated in the British Crown Colony of Hongkong."—*The Labour Woman.*

STIPEND AFTER INHIBITION.

AN "ABOMINABLE SCANDAL."

Dr. Furse, Bishop of St. Albans, in the *St. Albans Diocesan Gazette*, comments on the fact that the emolutions of incumbencies continue, under Church of England practice, to be payable to persons who have been "inhibited." Dr. Furse states that he recently visited a parish in his diocese where the rector some few years ago was inhibited after trial for gross neglect of duty. "The inhibited incumbent," the bishop writes, "is in the eyes of the law still the rector of the parish, and, what is more, is allowed by the law to retain for his own use, without doing any work for it, the bulk of the stipend attached to the living. The curate-in-charge, who does the work, cannot be paid more than a mere pittance, on which alone it is quite impossible to live, and has also to provide himself with a house to live in. . . . It is really almost unbelievable, but there it is—a solid fact. And that is what is going on to-day in the Church of England. It comes to this, that, provided any incumbent is sufficiently slack and neglect his duties sufficiently notoriously, the bishop of the diocese can try him in his court, and can inhibit him; the incumbent can then be relieved of any further responsibility, and can take a pension for life and the bulk of the stipend on the living! And this abominable scandal has been allowed to go on for years."

Carpets

We have recently received a new Stock from England, so are now in a position to invite inspection of this department.

Seamless Axminster Carpets, which are woven in one piece; and in sizes suitable for any average room.

Boultonia Carpets—a machine-made article presenting many unique features of the more expensive Eastern productions.

Wilton and Tapestry Carpets which are ideal for moderate wear in any room.

Art Carpets— Specially recommended for bedrooms. These are made in beautiful and Harmonious Colourings at a very low figure.

Anglo-Orient Reversible Rugs giving 2 wearing surfaces instead of the usual one.

Mohair Rugs in all colours.

We have also a few Body and Border squares which we are offering at prices below to-day's cost.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

DICK'S

PATENT.

UNIVERSAL PACKING

STEAM & HYDRAULIC

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741. HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA

HUMOUROUS TALKING RECORDS.

1516 {COHEN ON THE TELEPHONE / HAPPY THO' MARRIED
2192 {COHEN 'PHONES FROM BRIGHTON / COHEN 'PHONES HEALTH DEPT.
2488 {COHEN AT THE ESTATE OFFICE / COHEN 'PHONES HIS TAILOR
1886 {CASEY AT THE DENTIST'S / CASEY AS A DOCTOR
1940 {CASEY AS A JUDGE / MRS. DUGAN'S DISCOVERY

ANDERSON'S

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP).

[84

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMART SELECTION OF THE POPULAR BATSWING BOW TIE.

These are exclusive goods and are Distinctive in Quality and Design.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

37

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE PETITION for a more Representative form of Constitution in Hongkong will be collected from the places where it has been deposited for signature, on MONDAY, 15th inst. [1303

WANTED

BOOK-KEEPER by an Import and Export firm.
Apply to—
Box No. 1297,
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
1297

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on FRIDAY, the 12th day of August, 1921, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1920 and of transacting all other business which ought to be transacted thereat.
R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, August 8th, 1921. 1298

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE MEMORIAL STONE at Fanling erected in Memory of the Members of the Club who fell in the Great War will be unveiled by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 5 P.M.

MAIN COURSE, FANLING.

This Course will be Re-opened for play on SUNDAY, 14th inst. The Bye-law restricting Ladies from playing on certain days is cancelled from 15th inst., until further notice.

RELIEF COURSE, FANLING.

This Course will be Closed for topdressing on MONDAY, 15th inst., until further notice.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, August 8th, 1921. 1299

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"NING CHOW"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th Aug.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Aug., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th Aug., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 7th, 1921. 1300

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ASCANIUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th Aug.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Aug., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th Aug., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 7th, 1921 [1301

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, LA ROCHELLE, PALICE, GENOA and LISBON.

THE Steamship
"TJIMANOEK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th Aug., 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th Aug., 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
General Agents.
Hongkong, August 6th, 1921. [1302

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shewn in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the followin further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of $50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of $1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of $10 each so as to make such Capital $1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of $10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from $1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to $2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of $10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of $10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned), to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of $1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of $1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of $1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of $10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of $1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of $1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforementioned bonus

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
1192

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of $1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day transferred the Agency of the QUEEN INSURANCE CO. to Messrs. W. R. LOVELL & Co.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. [1277

NOTICE.

WE have made a REDUCTION of 15% on all SMOKING requisites from August 4th to August 18th.
TABAQUERIA FILIPINA.
[1293

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 2nd, to TUESDAY, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. E. ELLAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 18th, 1921. [1197

G. R.

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S "ROSARIO."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named Ship with ENGINES and BOILERS and Various Auxiliary Machinery on board, as she lies at the Naval Anchorage, Kowloon.

Full particulars of the Ship, conditions of sale, and permits to view the ship may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Forms of Tender will be issued on application subject to payment of a deposit of $100 which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The vessel will be on view from the 1st to 31st August inclusive between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. and Tenders must reach the Commodore's Office not later than 12 NOON on THURSDAY, 1st September, 1921.

Length overall	204 ft.
Length between Perpendiculars ...	180 ft.
Breadth, extreme	33'0"
Depth under Side of Keel to Upper Deck (Amidships)	17'0"
Nominal Displacement	980 tons
Propelling Machinery:—Triple expansion	(1400 H.P.)
Diameter of Cylinders:—16½", 26½" & 42"	Stroke 2'0".

Boilers:—Belleville Water Tube 4 No.
H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.
H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, July 29th, 1921 1279

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories
Motor Launch "Dayspring."
68

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes CK. KX, LM, LN, LR, LU, LW, MA, MK, MP, A, 50,

WANTED.—Competent STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of filing—Apply Box MN, c/o *Daily Press* Office. 95

WANTED.—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o *Daily Press* Office. 88

WANTED.—YOUNG BRITISHER, Public School education, and war service, ex Rubber Planter, some knowledge Accounts, Office routine, speaks French, Malay, Tamil, seeks employment any capacity, Hongkong or Coast Ports—good references. Replies Box MO, c/o *Daily Press* Offices. 96

FOR SALE.—OVERLAND 5-SEATER CAR 1920 Model in splendid condition, Spare Wheel, Tyre and all accessories. Owner-driven. Price for cash $2,200 or near offer. Reply to Box MQ, c/o *Daily Press* Office. 100

FOR SALE.—4 STEWART TERRACE, Peak.—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. 97

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTOR-CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, £75. Apply Box MI, c/o *Daily Press* Office. 91

TO LET.—FOUR ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, on Kennedy Road. For Six Months. Immediate Possession. Reply Box MP, c/o *Daily Press* Office. 98

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yaumati.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
1145

INTIMATION

MORNY FACE POWDER
" TOILET WATERS
" PERFUMES
" DUSTING POWDERS
" SOAPS

We have just received a shipment of the above from

MORNY FRERES LTD., of London and Paris.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Telephone 18.

11

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 9TH, 1921.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND OPIUM.

THE "Monthly Summary of the League of Nations" for the month of June, a copy of which has just reached us, contains in the "Humanitarian Questions" section an account of the proceedings of the Advisory Committee on the Traffic on Opium and other dangerous drugs, at its first session held at Geneva in May. From it we learn that the object of the Committee is to assist the Council of the League in supervising the execution of the agreements with regard to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, a duty laid upon the League by Article 23 of the Covenant, by which the contracting powers agree to take necessary measures to control strictly the production, sale, export and import of opium, morphine, cocaine and other similar drugs, in order to limit the use of them to medical purposes. China was represented on the Committee, and Sir JOHN JORDAN, late British Minister at Peking, M. HENRI BRENIER (French) and Mrs. HAMILTON WRIGHT (American), who was, with her husband, one of the most remarkable protagonists in the campaign against opium, took part, as experts, in the debates. The work of the Committee commenced by an examination of the situation from two points of view, from the point of view of the opium traffic and of the application of the Hague Convention. It is recorded that the Committee agreed that the War had greatly increased the danger to public health caused by opium and similar drugs, partly by postponing the application of the Hague Convention (the Convention though concluded in 1912 did not come into force till January 10th of this year), partly by bringing about some relaxing of the measures already taken in different countries against the drug traffic, and partly owing to the great amount of opium grown and sold for medical needs of the various belligerent armies.

The four opium-growing countries to-day are China, Persia, Turkey and India. The report before us says: "India has ratified the Hague Convention and strictly enforces its provisions. Persia has also ratified the Convention, but with reservations on vital clauses. Turkey will automatically ratify the Convention when she signs the Treaty of Serves. There remains China, who, owing to her size, produces much more opium than all the other countries put together. China has signed the Convention, and owing to a tremendous joint effort on the part of the Government and public opinion she had, four years ago, completely cleared herself of opium, but she was soon submerged by enormous quantities of opium which were smuggled from abroad. In these circumstances the fight against opium has collapsed. The situation was further complicated by the political dissensions within China. To-day opium is being grown in three large provinces, whose military governors defy the distant central Government and encourage the cultivation of the poppy in order to raise revenue for their troops. In addition the whole of North China is flooded with morphine, smuggled in from abroad."

The only exception that can be taken to this statement of the position in China is, we think, that it would be truer to say that the collapse of the fight has been due more to local encouragement of poppy cultivation than to the "enormous quantities of opium" smuggled into the country during the past four years. It is true that very large quantities of opium were smuggled into the country by extraordinarily ingenious methods which defeated the utmost vigilance on the part of the Customs, but the consumption of foreign opium in China is generally admitted to have been infinitesimal in comparison with the consumption of the home-grown drug. As the Hague Convention came to be strictly enforced, in India and Persia particularly, smuggling on any large scale would be impossible. China has suffered much more from the smuggling of morphine than from the smuggling of foreign opium, and she was perfectly justified in inviting the Council to call the attention of the signatories to the Hague Convention to Article 15, under which they pledge themselves to help the Chinese Government to prevent the smuggling of drugs into China. In addition, a proposal of Sir JOHN JORDAN was adopted, which asked the Council to invite the signatory Powers of the Convention to exercise pressure, through their Consular and other representatives in China, on the provincial Governments, in order to get them to take measures against the traffic in opium. In this connection, the report says, it was made clear that no interference in China's internal affairs or any political objects whatever was intended. Finally, another proposal by Sir JOHN JORDAN was adopted, which confided to an expert the duty of making an inquiry into the situation of China from the point of view of the opium traffic, in order to verify the information already received on the subject. A questionaire concerning opium was drawn up by the Committee—a document about six pages in length—and when the replies are received the Committee will be placed in possession of the fullest information on the subject.

A little more than a week ago we alluded to the information contained in reports by the Commissioners of the Chinese Maritime Customs regarding the extent to which traffic in opium had revived in China, and to the fact that the British Minister had recently drawn the attention of the Chinese Foreign Office to the violation of the agreements with regard to the suppression of the traffic. The League of Nations report refers to opium being grown in "three large provinces." The British Minister mentions Shensi, Jehol, Sinkiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Fukien "and several other provinces." The Chinese Government is again making "investigations," but, having regard to the ineffective control which the Central Government exercises over the provinces, we fear that a long time will elapse before the Council of the League of Nations will have reports of an entirely satisfactory nature put before it regarding the traffic in opium in China.

The French hope to find petroleum in Indo-China, whither prospectors have been sent. The likely districts are considered to be the Burmese frontier, particularly near Laos, in the neighbourhood of the salt-pits.

The typhoon entered the coast near Amoy.

A Tokyo dealer in telephones has been arrested for embezzling security money to extent of over Y.121,600 from 906 applicants seeking to buy telephones.

Next Sunday afternoon H.E. The Governor is to unveil the Memorial Stone erected at the Fanling Golf course to the memory of members of the Club who fell in the Great War.

Capt. V. G. Gurner, R.N., a former commodore at Hongkong, was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral from July 1st and was placed the following day on the retired list at his own request.

The Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, in St. John's Church, Yunnanfu, on the eighth Sunday after Trinity, ordained the Rev. E. S. Yu, B.A., L.Th., priest, and the Rev. R. F. Lankester, M.A., preacher.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has issued an illustrated Summer Number of the Company's "Travel Bulletin," with the object of affording information on matters of interest to passengers by N.Y.K. steamers, as well as to the general travelling public.

A Japanese merchant living at No. 19, Praya East, returning to the Colony after a short absence on business, found that his godown at No. 4, Anton Street, had been broken into and 32 coils of insulated rubber wire worth $150, and 200 100-candle power electric bulbs, valued at $100, had been stolen.

With reference to the wireless controversy, the Asiatic News Agency learns that the withdrawal of the American Note delivered to the Chinese Government on February 7th, 1921, by Mr. Charles Crane does not necessarily imply the cancellation of the American Federal Wireless Contract; but on the Chinese side the Government refuses for the present to resume negotiations on the subject.

The water return shows that there were 2,031.14 millions of gallons of water in storage on the island of Hongkong on the 1st inst. This is just 100 millions of gallons less than on the corresponding date last year. Th consumption during the month of July in the City and Hill district was 284.32 millions of gallons. The Kowloon gravitation Reservoir was "level with overflow," and contained 352.50 millions of gallons. The consumption at Kowloon for July was 57.30 millions of gallons. The consumption per head of the population per day is given in the return as 26 gallons on the Hongkong side, and 14.1 gallons at Kowloon.

The *Kobe Herald* learns that Mrs. E. A. Cooper, of Kobe, who is spending the summer on Rokkosan, was very badly bitten by a snake, a viper known to the Japanese as *hami*, early on one morning when out for a stroll with her husband. Mr. Cooper at once hurried his wife home and sucked the wound until Dr. Barker arrived. It is most fortunate that a medical man was near at hand for, despite the utmost care, signs of partial paralysis soon set in and the unfortunate lady's condition for two whole days caused grave anxiety. Since then there has been some improvement, but under the most favourable circumstances some time must elapse ere Mrs. Cooper will be able to resume her place in the activities of the little colony on the mountain.

The mysterious disappearance of Mr. Chen Chung-lien, Consular Student and Acting Attache to the Chinese Legation in Havana, is believed to be due to foul play. The father, elder brother and wife of the missing man have brought an action in the High Court of Procurators in the Capital charging Mr. Wu Ke-tso, Charge d'Affaires in Havana, and his secretary with criminal responsibility and praying that both the Minister and his Secretary should be placed under arrest by the Foreign Office. On the other hand, the Minister has wired to the Waichiaopu, requesting that the blood relatives of the missing official should accompany the special delegate or delegates of the Government to Havana to make proper investigations so as to clear himself and his staff from suspicion.

Mr. Edwin Tessensohn, who is described as "Singapore's Grand Old Man" has retired, on pension, from the service of Messrs. Boustead & Co., and was the recipient of a beautiful large rose bowl from the Directors of the Firm as a token of his long and faithful service. It was mentioned in the course of the speechmaking that Mr. Tessensohn has had 49 years of practically unbroken service in the same interests, of which over 37 years have been actually spent in Messrs. Boustead and Co.'s service. This was described as a remarkable and unique record of service for this part of the world. In addition to his business duties Mr. Tessensohn has in more recent years done a great deal of public work. He is a Justice of the Peace, a Municipal Commissioner, and President of the Singapore Recreation Club, while he has been, and is still, connected with numerous other committees and Associations carrying on public work.

MARRIAGE OF MR. WILLIAM BAILEY.

Our Scottish correspondent writes that Mr. William Selbourne Bailey, shipbuilder, Hongkong, has married Jessie Gardiner, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McEwan, Pirnie Lodge, Drymen Station. The marriage took place at Tullichewan Hotel, Balloch, the Rev. W. McL. Goldie, T.D., Kilmarnock, officiating.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUPREME COUNCIL.

GRAVE MISGIVINGS REGARDING ENTENTE.

LONDON, August 8th.

The troublous conditions in which the Supreme Council meetings are opening are not minimised in London. Apart from the question of the despatch of troops to Upper Silesia there is pronounced divergence of views between Great Britain and France as regards the boundaries of the disputed industrial triangle, Bouthen — Kattowitz — Gleiwitz. While London is known to favour giving to Poland only Rybnik, with a few outlying districts adjoining the industrial triangle, Paris desires to award the whole of the triangle to Poland. Thus, both maintain that the triangle is indivisible, leaving clear-cut the issue of its ultimate destination.

It is notable that the *Daily Chronicle*, which is regarded as the mouthpiece of the British Government, asks, "Will the Franco-British Entente be in existence a week hence?", and replies "It is doubtful."

Other papers adopt a similar line, pinning their hopes on the presence of Colonel Harvey, as more or less an impartial participant in the conference, to find a way out.

A Paris message quotes an account of the British and French Premiers' preliminary meeting, yesterday, which says that they sat together on the balcony of the hotel until 11 o'clock at night.

EARLIER CABLES.

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

LONDON, August 7th.

Preparations for the opening of the momentous meeting of the Supreme Council at Paris to-morrow are almost complete. Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Sir Robert Horne and other British delegates, also the Japanese Ambassador, left Victoria for Paris this morning. A large crowd loudly cheered the Premier.

Col. Harvey, the American Ambassador in London, is already in Paris, whither the Italian Premier, Signor Bononi, the Finance Minister, Signor Soleri, and the Foreign Minister, Signor Dellatoretta, are proceeding from Rome.

Apparently the Council has a heavy programme, including not only Silesia, but the abolition of the penalties, the trial of German war criminals, the Near Eastern question, the provisioning of Russia, the financial position of Austria, and the question of allowing Germany to construct aircraft for civil purposes.

FRENCH ATTITUDE TO RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

PARIS, August 4th (delayed).

The Supreme Council will meet on Monday morning. Formal invitations were sent by M. Briand to Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States. Belgium is to be included should the question of the war criminals' trial come up for discussion. The Allied statesmen will be the French Government's guests.

The Allies' co-operation with the United States in relieving famished Russia is M. Briand's suggestion for examination by the Supreme Council. It is believed that France's purpose, so far as she is concerned, is not to resume regular commercial relations, which might to lead to formal recognition of the Soviétic regime, but only to lend such temporary help as may be prompted by the feeling of human solidarity.—*Havas.*

ARMS FOR UPPER SILESIA.

PARIS, August 5th (delayed).

According to a Prague report, large quantities of arms are being sent from Germany to certain Upper Silesian districts.—*Havas.*

PUNISHMENT OF FRENCH OFFICER'S ASSAILANTS.

PARIS, August 5th (delayed).

The French High Commissioner at Berlin has requested the German Government to institute criminal proceedings against the assailants of Capt. Langevin, and to dismiss the Chief of Police as an abettor.—*Havas.*

POSITION IN IRELAND.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF PARTIAL AMNESTY.

LONDON, August 7th.

The Government's decision to release all members of the Sinn Fein Parliament except Mr. McKeown, convicted of murder, has created a grave situation in Ireland. Dail Eireann sat to a late hour on Saturday, after which it was authoritatively declared that unless Mr. McKeown were released there was a possibility that Sinn Fein would almost immediately terminate the truce. It is understood that telegrams have been exchanged between Sinn Fein headquarters and Downing Street, and a special courier was despatched from Dublin to Mr. Lloyd George.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

SHANGHAI HEAT WAVE.

ANOTHER FOREIGN VICTIM.

SHANGHAI, August 8th.

The latest foreign victim of Shanghai's heat wave is Mr. E. Lattray, chief of the French police at Zikawei. Mr. Lattray, who had had 24 years' police service here, was admitted to hospital suffering from abdominal trouble. This aggravated by the extreme heat led to death.

LATEST CABLES.

OUTLOOK IN PERSIA.

ALLAHABAD, August 8th.

The Persian province of Khorassan has proclaimed its independence.

DROUGHT IN FRANCE.

SERIOUS CONDITIONS IN THE LOIRE.

PARIS, August 8th.

The region of Loire is most seriously affected by drought. Pastures have been burnt up and farmers have been obliged to feed cattle on their winter reserves of hay. Most of the springs wells have been dried up. Many villages are without water. Fires are breaking out everywhere, mainly due to sparks from locomotives.

STEAMER LOST.

STRIKES REEF IN FOG.

EUREKA, CAL., August 8th.

Thirty-six passengers and 12 members of the crew of the *Alaska* perished when the vessel struck a reef, which tore out her bottom. She sank in half an hour. Thirty of the survivors were injured.

Fog was responsible for the disaster.

Four life-boats were launched. One capsized, and the occupants were thrown into the water. Many wearing life-belts jumped into the sea from the steamer. Some were rescued hours latter clinging to the wreckage. The captain was last seen standing on the stern before the *Alaska* finally plunged.

EARLIER CABLES.

TWO BOATLOADS OF SURVIVORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7th.

The passenger steamer *Alaska* was sunk off Eureka, California. Two boatloads of survivors were picked up by a steamer which was standing by. The loss of life is unknown.

Over two hundred passengers were on board.

THE MISSING.

LATER.

Twenty-six passengers and 16 of the crew of the *Alaska* are missing.

MEXICO'S OIL DEPOSITS.

SUGGESTED COMPROMISE ON NATIONALISATION.

MEXICO CITY, August 7th.

A committee representing the majority Party in the House of Representatives has submitted to President Obregon proposals for legislation for an immediate settlement of Mexico's oil problems. The President is sending the Chamber a list of modifications to the proposals, and suggests that the proposals should include a statement that the Article in the Mexican Constitution nationalising petroleum deposits is not retrospective.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN INDIA.

KARACHI, August 7th.

Unprecedented floods in the district of Malir have caused most extensive damage. Villages have been swept away, cattle have perished and crops destroyed. Ten people have been killed and numerous others are homeless.

BIG STOCKHOLM FIRE.

STOCKHOLM, August 7th.

Between one and two millions kronor damage has been done by a fire, which destroyed storehouses and the naval dockyard.

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons recently Mr. Hilton Young stated that the interest on the pre-war national debt amounted to £217,000,000 per annum. The interest charge for 1921-22 was estimated at £321,500,000, an increase of £304,500 000. Sir R. Horne said the amount received by the Treasury from the excess profits duty between 1915, when the duty was first imposed, and June 30th, 1921, was £1,171,642,000. The amount repaid was £49,016,000. The amount of duty assessed but not yet paid was £235,000,000.

BELFAST HAILS THE KING AND QUEEN.

A ROYAL TRIUMPH.

[FROM HAROLD SPENDER.]

BELFAST, June 22nd.

The visit of the King and Queen to Belfast has been an overwhelming success. Of them we may say in truth: "They came, they saw, they conquered." Rarely in a long experience of such Royal visitations have I witnessed a success so rapid, so complete. The streets and the Senate House were to-day at any rate of one mind; it was one sustained loyal acclaim to the King and Queen who had turned their backs on all ignoble advice and ventured so much for the good of the commonweal.

The streets were festooned in bunting, with gay bursts of every dazzling colour; but to-day the Red, White, and Blue took the place of the Orange, and the Irish Harp was to be seen at every corner. The only thing that reminded you of the troublous state of Ireland was an occasional armoured car travelling down the route, the sisister muzzle of a machine-gun pointing out from the front or back, and crowded with steel-helmeted soldiers holding their rifles at the ready; but as the day wore on these cars were withdrawn into the back streets, and more and more Belfast wore the appearance of a quite normal Royal welcome, such as one might have seen in any city of the United Kingdom.

Belfast justified itself. By ten o'clock the Royal Ulster Rifles, who came from England especially for the Royal visit, had taken up their position in front of the City Hall, and the band was discoursing "Killarney." Then the 10th Royal Hussars (the Prince of Wales' Own) passed along on their way to the docks, where the procession was already assembling.

Punctually at half-past eleven, right up to time, a thundering roll of cheering came echoing along from the direction of the docks. The King and Queen had disembarked and had started on their brief ride. The cheering swelled into shouting, and in a few minutes—so short was the route—the head of the procession came in sight at the top of Donegall-place. The Royal carriages drew up to the City Hall; the King inspected the guard of honour; the crowd sang "God Save the King" with a will; a group on the other side of the road struck up "Derry's Walls," the famous Ulster song; and then the King and Queen passed within to open the Parliament.

GORGEOUS SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

The opening of the Parliament of Northern Ireland took place in the Council Chamber of that famous City Hall which Belfast built for itself in the early years of this century. It is a noble building, worthy of a Parliament, and it was a generous act of the City Council to lend it to Sir James Craig. Westminster itself has nothing to equal the splendid marble staircase by which the King mounted to the Council Chamber, and the Chamber itself is well fitted for the small body that will govern the Six Counties. It is carpeted with red and panelled with oak. On either side of the gangway are rows of double seats on which sat the Senators and their wives. On the walls are portraits of Queen Victoria and King Edward. At the head of the Chamber two gilded chairs for their Majesties had been placed on a dais, covered with red baize. Above are two galleries, which were filled with chosen visitors.

But the spectacle of the day was the floor of the Chamber. On that floor were now assembled most of the brains, the wealth, the birth, and the beauty of Ulster. There were judges, Senators, dukes, peers, and Ulster members of Parliament from Westminster. There were men who had had their days of rebellion in the stormy past, and were now sitting in the seats of the mighty. There were men who had dared everything in the days of peril, and were now enjoying the fruits of courage. True, there was only one English member of Parliament—Mr. Gershom Stewart; it seems that the urgency of business in the Imperial Houses of Parliament had prevented all others from coming.

Punctually at twelve thirty—how punctual they all were!—a hush fell on the assembly, and all rose to their feet. The Royal trumpeters, all gorgeous in gold and scarlet, had been standing at the door behind the Throne, and now they raised to their lips their long silver trumpets and delivered that stirring, splendid fanfare which is still the privilege of Royalty. Then the door opened, and there entered first a succession of personages blazing in every colour of the rainbow — heralds, pursuivants, and equerries. After them there came Sir Hamar Greenwood and Lord Stamfordham, followed by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the Speaker of the new Senate. Then another group of blazing people; and after them the new Irish Viceroy, Viscount FitzAlan, whom we all knew so long in England as Lord Edmund Talbot, balancing in both of his hands, with an amazing steadiness, the colossal Sword of State, which represents the claim to power.

SMILES FOR IRELAND.

At last! The King and Queen, smiling radiantly on us, with the air of people who had just reached home and were glad to see that they were so welcome. Their Majesties took their seats on the Thrones, and a succession of great people passed bowing in front of them, grouping themselves around in a striking picture. The scene was now complete. The Ulster Commons were summoned by Black Rod, and came crowding in very much like their brother-Commons at Westminster. Prayers were read by each head of the Church excepting, I regret to say, the Roman Catholic; then the Home Secretary handed to the King a copy of his Speech. The King put on his Admiral's hat, and began to read a Speech which, if I mistake not, marks a red-letter day in Irish history.

The King had the advantage of having already gained the affections of the Assembly he addressed. He had sat on the Throne smiling at us, and the Irish people love smiles. It was a very good beginning. Then, both their Majesties were extremely well and picturesquely dressed—also a very important thing in Ireland. The King always looks well in his admiral's uniform, for he is by nature a sailor. To-day his uniform blazed with stars, and beneath the stars there ran the light blue ribbon of the Garter, and then there were his golden epaulettes and his sword-belt. The beholders loved them all. The Queen—forgive me, ladies, if, being a mere man, I try to describe her dress—was dressed in a robe of creamy satin, with a rainbow-coloured toque such as suits her so well, and with sapphire earrings and pendant. Her Majesty looked extremely handsome and friendly, and throughout the day she made an admirable impression on the whole of Belfast. Certainly the Queen was right to come; without her the people of Belfast would have missed fully half their pleasure.

THE KING'S PLEA FOR UNITY.

The King opened his Speech in a strong voice, and sustained it throughout. He threw full-hearted emphasis into all the passages that made for peace and harmony. One obtained the impression of a man who had come to plead with the people—pleading for tolerance and goodwill—one who stood above all sections and beliefs, imploring them all to find a road to peace. His Majesty began on a personal note. "For all who love Ireland, as I do with all my heart, this is a profoundly moving occasion," he opened. Then very simply he recalled how he had come to know Ireland as a midshipman and how he had learned to love the country, and said: "I could not have allowed myself to give Ireland by deputy alone my earnest prayers and good wishes." But then the King began to make it clear that he had not come to speak to the Six Counties alone. He moved to the larger issue, and began to address Ireland as a whole. "Everything that touches Ireland finds an echo in the remotest parts of the Empire." "Few things," his Majesty went on, "are more earnestly desired throughout the English-speaking world than a satisfactory solution of the age-long Irish problems." Then he pleaded for the co-operation of all Irishmen in this work—"whatever be his creed and wherever be his home."

"My hope," his Majesty resumed gravely, "is broader still. The eyes of the whole Empire are on Ireland to-day. . . . I am emboldened by that thought to look beyond the sorrow and anxiety which have of late clouded my vision of Irish affairs. I speak from a full heart when I pray that my coming to Ireland to-day may prove to be the first step towards an end of strife." Then, his voice trembling with emotion, the King implored them to forgive and forget—to open up a new era of peace, conciliation, and goodwill. "It is my earnest desire," he said, "that in Southern Ireland, too, there may ere long take place a parallel to what is now passing in this hall"; and he ended with a hope that a road might be found to unite Ireland in one Parliament or in two.

The assembly had listened to this address in absolute silence. The rustle of a paper could be heard across the room. These grave, stern Ulstermen, whom one always used to hear called "dour"—but whom now I find as amiable and sweet-natured as are all other Irishmen—listened without a movement. The strife seemed over; they now seemed to wish for peace. I think that the speech fell in with the mood of all that was best in that room. "A great speech," "A great event," "It will make for peace"—such were the phrases I heard afterwards on every side.

Then came the luncheon given by Sir James Craig in the great City Hall. It is a magnificent banqueting room, with a huge domed roof supported by Corinthian columns. There were more than 500 guests at the long tables, and yet the room seemed by no means crowded. Ulster gave the King and Queen ample hospitality, and grudged their visitors nothing that could make the memory sweet. Sir James Craig gave the toast of "The King" without any word of comment, and we drank it, upstanding, with full musical honours, to the National Anthem. Then we passed on to the Ulster Hall, where the ceremonies came to an end with the presentation of addresses and the investiture of a number of lucky people with their honours.

AN APPEAL THAT THRILLED.

But the notable event in that hall, the famous scene of so many fights, was the splendid and most significant ovation given to the King by the whole audience when, in moving terms, he repeated his appeal for peace. "The future is yours to shape, and on you depend in no small degree the peace and well-being of Ireland and Great Britain alike," he declared. When his Majesty sat down there was an outburst of cheering from that vast audience which lasted for several minutes, repeated again and again, and inspired by a wave of feeling which seemed to come from deep down in their hearts. The King and Queen both flushed with pleasure at this notable demonstration, and I doubt whether any other occurrence in Ulster has given them greater joy.

Then back again through the cheering streets—round the whole route, so that everyone could see them—through crowds, Catholic as well as Protestant, Irish to the core both in their feeling and their expression of it.—*Daily Telegraph.*

WOMAN WINS HIGHEST HONOURS AT CAMBRIDGE.

The outstanding feature of the triposes published at Cambridge recently, was the brilliant success of Miss K. Snell of Girton.

To her falls the distinction of being at the head of the law tripos above all the men. There were only three women candidates.

Miss Snell's achievement will long be remembered and will be coupled with those of Miss P. G. Fawcett of Newnham, who in 1890 was placed above the senior wrangler, and of Miss A. F. Ramsey, who in 1887 was the only candidate of either sex to secure first-class honours in the classical tripos.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE BLUE RIBAND OF GOLF.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, June 22nd.

The Open Golf Championship was instituted by the Prestwick Club in 1860, and was played yearly on that course until 1870. The trophy was a belt, and the conditions were that it be held for a year by the winner, and become the property of any golfer who won it three years in succession. By returning the best scores in the years 1868-69-70, young Tom Morris accomplished this feat, and the trophy remains an heirloom in the Morris family. In these three years Tom's aggregate was 460 strokes, while the next best was 488—figures that show how worthily he won the honour.

In the year 1871 there was no belt and no Championship; but in 1872 a cup was subscribed for by the Prestwick Club, the Royal and Ancient, and the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, and the Championship was played over the links of these clubs in rotation til 1893. At that time the competition was a single day even over 36 holes, but in 1893 it was extended to 72 holes, and lasted for two days. As the years passed other links were added to the list, and now the rotation is St. Andrew's, Sandwich, Muirfield, Hoylake, Prestwick, and Deal. Until December, 1916, six clubs managed the Championship, and then the R. and A. took over complete management of the event.

SOME OF THE CHAMPIONS.

The Championship was in abeyance from 1915 to 1919, but a Victory Tournament was held at St. Andrew's in the latter year. Abe Mitchell won after a tie with George Duncan. Old Tom Morris competed in every Championship from 1760 to 1896, and won it four times. Harry Vardon has won it six times, while J. H. Taylor and Braid have each won it five times.

The only amateurs who have won the honour are Mr. John Ball, who was successful at Prestwick in 1890, and Mr. H. Hilton, who twice achieved the distinction. He won in 1892 at Muirfield, and in 1897 at Hoylake.

Mr. John Ball has one wonderful record. At the age of 15 he finished sixth in the event at Prestwick in 1878. His score for the 36 holes was 165, and he was only 8 strokes behind Jamie Anderson, the winner. That was the year in which Jamie Anderson did the 35th hole in 1, a feat that gave him the Championship. It was an extraordinary round for Anderson. Prior to holing in 1, he holed a full iron shot at the "Burn," and at the next ran down a 15-yard putt.

TOM MORRIS.

It is just a hundred years since Tom Morris was born in St. Andrews, the son of the local letter carrier and his wife, Jean Bruce. Was there anything Morris did not know about golf? He made balls and clubs, laid greens and kept them, and as for the game, he played it at six years of age, and at 80 could still go round the old links in 86. Starting his golfing career as an apprentice to Allan Robertson, the golf ball maker, and the most finished golfer St. Andrew's has produced, Morris vanquished his old master in 1853. Thence forward ensued a rivalry in golf between Tom Morris and Willie Park, Musselburgh, like to that between Gladstone and Disraeli in politics, and with similarly varying fortunes. Park had style, and a brilliant style it was at its best. His drive was longer, and he beat Morris at putting, but the latter sacrificed show to sureness, and he was "far owre canny" to let anything put him off his game. An unfortunate fall down a stair accelerated Morris's death in his 88th year. A devout son of the Auld Kirk, Morris was on at least one occasion representative elder at the General Assembly for the Parish Church of St. Andrews.

THE GIFT OF BEMERSYDE.

When, as a mark of his country's gratitude for his great services, the King conferred on Sir Douglas Haig the dignity of an Earldom, there was universal satisfaction that the late Commander-in-Chief of the British armies chose as the territorial appellation of his title the ancient Border estate of Bemersyde, with which his kinsmen had been so long and honourably associated—some 800 years. There were, however, many who felt that one thing was still needed—that actual possession of the Peel Tower and lands of Bemersyde should be in the hands of the Earl who bore the name as part of his title. The idea found tangible expression in the movement initiated to purchase the freehold and present it to Earl Haig as a gift from private individuals in recognition of his achievements. The aim of the movement has been fulfilled, and Earl Haig, it is announced to-day, is now in the fullest sense Haig of Bemersyde. His fellow countrymen, more especially those who served under him, will rejoice with Lord Haig in his realisation in fact of what he himself describes "as an old dream rather than a hope." It is a fitting crown to his other honours; and not the least of its merits is that their ownership of and residence in the old Tweedside mansion will be a constant witness to our first soldier and his successors of the warm regard cherished for them by those who made the gift.

"THE CHINESE STUDENT."

For the first time since the formation of the Edinburgh China Students' Union, some 15 years ago, it has been possible to publish an official organ, and its promoters are to be warmly congratulated on the success of their effort. Several circumstances have favoured its appearance at this juncture. In the first place the Chinese student colony in Edinburgh is to-day deeply imbued with a spirit of unity. In the second place, the present session holds the record for the number of Chinese students sojourning in Edinburgh, and the membership of the E.C.S.U. has increased to 44.

In the opening editorial it is stated that *The Chinese Student* seeks to furnish reliable facts "concerning the Chinese people as they really are, and not as they are painted. Up till now no nation" has (says the editor) been so persistently maligned and misrepresented as the Chinese by the cinema, the sensational novel, and propaganda literature of one kind and another. Just as the Chinese students desire to take back with them to China correct impressions of the British people, so while they are here they wish to do what lies in their power in the interests of truth where China is concerned. "If we can help to achieve mutual understanding between the peoples of Great Britain and China, so that we may further consolidate the traditional friendship that each has always entertained for the other, *The Chinese Student* will not have come into existence in vain."

"The Chinese Student" contains bright and informative articles upon "The Progress of Medical Education in China," by T. L. Leo, M.B., Ch.B.; "Chinese Settlers at Singapore," by S. B. Tan; "Chinese in South Africa," by L. N. Liang; "Chinese in Trinidad," by S. E. Ammon; "Summer in Canton," by C. T. Pun, "Ancient Chinese Parables;" "Three Chinese Stories;" by C. K. Soo, paragraphs of personal news, and a directory of the Edinburgh Chinese Students.

The editor of the magazine is K. T. Son, M.A., B. Ed. (Edin.); and the business manager is Victor F. T. Chan.

The E.C.S.U., says the editor, has sustained a loss through the departure for China of Dr. T. L. Leo. A graduate of Moukden Medical College, Dr. Leo came to Edinburgh some two years ago to pursue further studies in Histology and Skin Diseases. Dr. Lee is on his way back to Moukden to join the teaching staff of his old college.

The editor welcomes Dr. S. F. Lee, a former President of the E.C.S.U., who has recently come here from the U.S.A. In 1919, it is mentioned Dr. Lee set up a practice in Hongkong, and during his present tour it has been left in charge of Dr. T. P. Woo, another Edinburgh graduate. Dr. Lee first went to the U.S.A. in 1920 as the official representative of Kung Lee Medical College, to raise funds for the further extension of both the College and Hospital attached to it. He spent ten months in the States and Canada and visited 28 cities, with the result that a sum equivalent to Mex. 220,000 dollars has been subscribed. Dr. Lee arrived in Edinburgh towards the end of last April with the object of investigating the Surgical Clinic here. Later he intends to visit the Continent.

WAR SERVICE HONOURS.

A number of Scotsmen are mentioned in the latest list of war service honours. Mr. Charles C. Barrie, who is made a K.B.E., is the Coalition Liberal member of Parliament for Banffshire, and previously sat for the Elgin Burghs. Mr. Barrie is a son of Sir Charles Barrie, ex-Lord Provost of Dundee. He is a shipowner, served at the Admiralty and Ministry of Shipping from 1916-18, was Ministry of Munitions representative at the Peace Conference, a member of the Supreme Economic Council, of the Disposal Board, and of the Advisory Committee to the Department of Overseas Trade.

Another K.B.E. is Mr. F. C. Gardiner late President of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. A son of the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, he spent part of his boyhood in New Zealand, and is now associated with Messrs. James Gardiner & Co., shipowners. Shortly after the outbreak of war he joined the advisory Committee on Shipping, and performed valuable service in connection with the Transport Section of the Ministry of Shipping. Deeply interested in Education, along with his brother he founded three new Chairs at Glasgow University on the subjects of bacteriology, organic chemistry, and physiological chemistry.

AN ELDER OF THE KIRK.

Field-Marshal Viscount Haig is one of the new elders of St. Columba's, Church of Scotland, Pont Street, London. Among others appointed are Brigadier-General Sir William Alexander, Mr. F. C. Thomson, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Jaffray.

MUSCULAR GOLFERS.

A traveller (to the Highlands bound) sends this note of travel experience in the course of a private letter,—"At a hotel in Perth during the Gleneagles week the golfers were in strong evidence; stout-chested fellows in knicker-bockers, heavily calved—or is it calfed?—as to the legs. The women were Amazons. Golf is a healthy business. At a late hour the footwear outside the bed-room doors was positively awe-inspiring in its substantiality!"

CATCHING PUDDOCKS.

A country manse stood in a low-lying bit of ground near a pool, and it was no uncommon thing for a frog to make its way into the house. One morning the minister and his old housekeeper were engaged in family worship. During the somewhat long prayer a decided click broke the monotony of the minister's voice. He could not help opening his eyes, and he beheld the house-keeper crawling on the floor with a pair of tongs, in pursuit of a small frog. "Here's a fine carry-on," he said indignantly; "me praying as hard as I can, and you busy catching puddocks." "It widna be sae bad," said she, "if I wis really catchin' them."

We learn from the Japanese papers, says the *Japan Chronicle*, of July 17th, that Mr. Bertrand Russell, who is now on a visit to Japan, was ready for the onslaught of interviewers at Moji. This is no small ordeal for a man in robust health, and for a convalescent, in this weather, might prove a severe trial. However, Mr. Russell avoided the worst risks of the encounter by neat strategy. He had a statement ready written, which the would-be interviewers probably regarded with some astonishment, as it read (according to the translation) "Mr. Bertrand Russell, having died (in Japan) three months ago, is unable to issue any statements for the Press."

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STATE GRANT OF £1,000,000.

VALUE OF THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

Practical proposals for restoring the financial stability of hospitals in Great Britain have been submitted to the Minister of Health by Viscount Cave's Committee, whose report was issued recently. The greatly increased maintenance costs due to after-war conditions have far outstripped contributions, with the result that the continuance of a voluntary basis of some of the best known institutions is in jeopardy.

For various reasons the committee are convinced that the voluntary system must be preserved, and they indicate a number of measures which should be adopted to increase resources and reduce expenditure. They hold, however, that, if the hospitals are to be saved immediate temporary assistance must be given by the State, to be distributed according to the needs of the various institutions as ascertained by a central body to be established for this and other purposes.

Their main recommendations may be thus summarised:—

1.—That a Hospital Commission for Great Britain should be set up by the Ministry of Health.

2.—That voluntary hospitals committees should be formed in each county or county borough, the King Edward's Hospital Fund to act for London.

3.—That Parliament should be asked to sanction a temporary grant of £1,000,000 for 1922, to be administered by the Hospitals Commission, grants to be made normally on the recommendations of the local voluntary hospital committees.

4.—That a further grant may be required in 1922, but no Government assistance should be promised beyond that year.

5.—That the Hospitals Commission during the two years may recommend grants (not exceeding £250,000 in 1921-22) for extension and improvement of hospitals, subject to like contributions being made from private sources.

6.—That arrangements should be negotiated through the voluntary hospitals committees for the utilisation of vacant beds in poor law infirmaries.

7.—That County Councils should be empowered to contribute to the expenses of Voluntary Hospitals Committees.

8.—That failing the provision in the National Health Insurance Acts of a "hospital benefit," the Courts should be authorised to award to hospitals compensation under the Employers Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts.

9.—That local authorities should be authorised to pay the cost of the treatment in hospitals of persons in their employ.

10.—That the payment from technical education funds of grants for the training of nurses should be considered.

11.—That provision should be made for obtaining and tabulating returns of cases treated in hospitals.

12.—That all contributions by employers to hospital funds should be allowed as deductions from profits for income-tax purposes.

13.—That where the payment to a hospital of a testamentary gift of residue is delayed for more than a year, the hospital should be authorised to claim repayment of income-tax.

14.—That legacy and succession duty on testamentary gifts to hospitals should be remitted.

VALUE OF VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

After reviewing the financial position of the hospitals, of which there are in Great Britain 952, containing 52,194 beds, the committee ask:—

Is the voluntary system worth saving? We are convinced that it is. If that system falls to the ground, hospitals must be provided by the public, and the expense of so providing them would be enormous. They must then be carried on without the aid of the voluntary subscriptions and donations estimated at not less than £3,000,000 a year, and presumably without the income (about £1,000,000 a year) from endowments which were given to support voluntary hospitals only. But the money loss to the State would be a small matter compared with the injury which would be done to the welfare of the sick for whom the hospitals are provided, the training of the medical profession, and the progress of medical research.

The combination of the hospital with the medical school is of inestimable value to both. On the one hand the teaching of medicine would be ineffective without the opportunities for observation and experience which the hospital affords, and, on the other hand, the constant presence in the wards of teacher and student and the desire of both to maintain the reputation of their hospital are an incentive to care and vigilance in the treatment of the sick. It is in the wards of the voluntary hospitals that most of the doctors who rendered such fine service in the war were trained, and it is there that the majority of the young doctors and nurses upon whom the future health of the country depends are being equipped for their work. Moreover, the existence of this field for experience and research has resulted in many discoveries which have been of inestimable service to the health of the race, and have made our medical service second to none in the world. The voluntary hospital system, which is peculiar to the English-speaking peoples, is part of the heritage of our generation; and it would be lamentable if by our apathy or folly it were suffered to fall into ruin.

The silent voice of constitutional right keeps every unit of our system in its proper place.—*Mr. Meighen.*

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5.15 p.m. "TO HONOUR & OBEY"

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With INDEX, Price $7.50.

On sale at the *Hongkong Daily Press* Office.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 9th to August 15th, 1921.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Standard Time.	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Standard Time.	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	9	m 1 26	5 4	m 7 2	2 6
		1 32	5 3	7 31 a	2 5
Wed.	10	m 2 16 a	5 4	m 8 22	2 8
		3 4	4 7	8 15 a	3 0
Thur.	11	m 3 13 a	5 6	m 10 6	2 8
		4 35 a	4 2	9 5 a	3 3
Fri.	12	m 4 15	5 7	m 11 39	3 5
		6 12 a	4 0	10 6 a	2 6
Satur	13	m 5 20	6 0	0 49 a	2 1
		7 30 a	4 1	11 19 a	3 6
Sun.	14	m 6 19	6 2		
		8 24 a	4 2	1 39 a	1 8
Mon.	15	m 7 8	6 5	m 0 19	3 6
		9 0 a	4 4	2 15 a	1 6

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MISHIMA MARU	Friday,	19th Aug., at 11 a.m
SADO MARU	Friday,	2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU	Friday,	16th Sept., at 11 a.m.

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MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

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TANGO MARU	Tuesday,	20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Tuesday,	18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

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LYONS MARU	Thursday,	18th Aug.
TAKAOKA MARU	Thursday,	25th Aug

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

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MORIOKA MARU	Saturday,	20th Aug.

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HAKODATE MARU	Tuesday,	9th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	Friday,	19th Aug., at 11 a.m

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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THE GREAT FIGHT.

HOW DEMPSEY WON.

[BY B. BENNISON.]

The greatest drama in pugilistic history ended at Jersey City, when Georges Carpentier, the most wonderful boxer reared by France, his fighting senses still alive, but his tanned body, with the strength eaten from it, lay stretched on the floor of a white-roped square. He lay on his side, his legs twitching, his eyes staring, his left hand beating the air wildly, the while Harry Ertle, the referee, stood over him counting the seconds. One hundred thousand people were on their feet screaming—only was there pandemonium—as the curtain was being rung down on an event which, as would some magnet, had drawn folk from the far corners of the vast American continent, from Europe, from everywhere. Francois Descamps, his ferrety eyes wet with tears, his hair dishevelled, and Charles Ledoux, sickly pale, were huddled at the foot of the Frenchman's corner. They knew—we all knew—that Jack Dempsey could not be robbed of his title. The American, his swarthy face drawn, his teeth glistening and flashing, his small, dark eyes shooting out fire, stood aside on tiptoe, his long, gorilla-like arms hanging by his side ready to crush Carpentier should he scramble to his feet. Men in the American's corner—Jack Kearns and others—shouted, in rasping, hoarse voices, "Wait, Jack; you've got him stiff." And then, when Ertle had counted off the tenth second, there burst forth one long, deafening roar acclaiming Jack Dempsey still the greatest heavyweight fighting man in the world.

In a twinkling the ring was crowded by overwrought men, while Dempsey yielded to the embraces of his manager. But there was no warm reciprocity in him. He merely stood as if wondering whether it could all be true. For a few brief seconds he was as one transfixed. There he stood, a magnificent figure of a man, for a moment like some wonderful piece of mechanism. His gaze was fastened on the beaten, broken, semi-conscious Frenchman, as the crying Descamps clutched his protege, and, with helpers, carried him to his corner, there to fan him, to pet and condole with him, and, as the big eyes of Carpentier opened slowly, to have it borne upon him that he was not to enjoy the triumph of his life. Carpentier knew then—in this fourth round—that he had been sent toppling to defeat, that the dream of yesterday, a dream all bright and rich in splendour, was but an ugly, gruesome nightmare, and as he gave himself over to the fondling of Descamps, tears trickled, then raced down his classical face. A pathetic figure, indeed, was Carpentier. But in this game of boxing there is no room, no thought, for tears or pathos. And, as did the mighty throng to-day, I would give Dempsey every possible credit for the victory which he won. His triumph was complete and unmistakable; no element of luck entered into it. Dempsey was the better, the stronger fighter. His victory did not come from cleverness, not from subtlety, or from craftiness, but from physical bigness, from power. He was like a huge rock that could not be even splintered, and from the first sound of the gong he carried himself as a man brimful of confidence, as one who felt and knew that he was abnormally strong.

THE FOUR ROUNDS.

I.—FRENCHMAN NEARLY OUT.

It was exactly eighteen minutes past three o'clock when Carpentier and Dempsey, after having the rules governing the contest explained to them, were called by the gong to begin. Carpentier almost flew from his corner, and, to the accompaniment of a chorus of "Oh's!" shot his left hand to the American's face. He made no impression, however, on Dempsey, on whose unshaven face was writ only savage determination. Dempsey moved quickly, the very soul of aggression, so that he might force himself to close quarters. Carpentier snapped out three left-hands, but he did no sort of damage, and, amid a kind of Wild West whoop from the onlookers, Dempsey got to the Frenchman with a right and left to the ribs. They were dull, sickening blows which he landed, and a look of pain crept into Carpentier's face, and when Dempsey thumped him on the top of the head Carpentier tore himself out of a clinch, and, as he got free, it was plain to see that he had been shaken. For one brief second it looked as if Dempsey would finish the contest there and then. He was fighting like some snorting, fearsome monster, but Carpentier, holding tight to his quick-thinking mind, shifted around cunningly, and, jumping forward, drove his right to the neighbourhood of the jaw. Dempsey merely shook his black head, and swaying to and fro, made Carpentier very wild and utterly out of distance. Carpentier beat the air with his right, and the oncoming American forced himself with his back to the ropes, and pounded away at the body, making Georges wince and bend ominously at the knees. Seldom have I seen the Frenchman so nearly out as at this particular moment, but by a superhuman effort he wriggled away. The next second he was almost half-through the ropes; on his sides were ugly and red marks, he was breathing heavily—but he survived. It must have been a great relief for him, however, when he was free to go to his corner. Descamps and Gus Wilson, aided by Ledoux, did all they could to bring the Frenchman to something like normal conditions, and it must be said that when hostilities were resumed he seemed almost his old self.

II.—DEMPSEY SHAKEN.

This second round will never be forgotten by all those privileged to have seen it. No sooner had the gong been sounded than Carpentier, on his toes like a greyhound tugging at the leash, and on fire, feinted with his left and with the full weight of his body behind his right crashed it to Dempsey's jaw. The American was shaken from head to foot. His long legs trembled; it was as if he had been hit with a hammer and, as he rocked, there was not a single member of the stupendous congregation of folk who did not jump to his feet and howl in his excitement. Descamps was almost choking. He could only wave his arms. Carpentier, seeing the condition of Dempsey, went out to complete the work now more than half done. But, for almost the first time during his career, he became impossibly reckless; he threw caution to the winds; he worked his arms like a windmill, and although Dempsey appeared to be rooted to the floor of the ring and had no cast iron defence Carpentier could not find a vulnerable spot. Instead of being a good general of himself he allowed the American to get into a clinch and hold on with such tenacity that he was able to take a breather, and when the gong sounded Carpentier had lost the opportunity of winning the greatest of all victories.

III.—AMERICAN'S TERRIFIC ATTACK.

When Dempsey came up for the third round he appeared to be as fresh and as strong as he did before the fight, and, if any thing, he was more aggressive. He suggested that he had forgotten all about the crash on the jaw a few moments before. Straightway he went after Carpentier, who, very cleverly, side stepped and got a light left hand to the face but Dempsey demanded that the fight should be one only at close quarters. Carpentier could not escape and suffered to have his ribs rattled and nearly broken. The right and left upper cuts which Dempsey ripped and slashed into the Frenchman's body would have broken any ordinary man. As I watched him beat and batter, I imagined that I could hear Carpentier groaning. But the Frenchman, like the courageous man he is, held up. The snap, the bite, however, had gone out of Carpentier; he had not it in him to jump and skip around; he was just a target for Dempsey to hit and cut and bruise. "Dempsey, Dempsey, Dempsey!" was screeched. "Attaboy." "Got the guy, good old Jack." "Hit him on the jaw." "Knock his block off." Such was the din that it was almost impossible to hear the signal that the end of the round had come.

IV.—THE KNOCKOUT.

Carpentier had lost his spendid shape and confidence as he was half carried to his stool. He did not smile now. There was a big red patch on the side of his nose and purple daubs were painted all over his body. Still, he entered the fourth and last round full of heart. But his was a sickly smile, a smile of supreme doubt, as Descamps shouted in his ear, "You will win, mon cheri, two more rounds." Carpentier's eyes were not flashing brightness now; they were dull. How different was he to Dempsey as he lef his corner. The American did not appear in the least disturbed or distressed, mentally or physically. No sooner had they struck a fighting attitude than Carpentier got past Dempsey with his left, but when he brought his right over Dempsey dodged it and concentrated on the body. Ripping and slashing did the American's left and right go, and Carpentier was bent with pain. Forced to the ropes, he carried himself after the manner of a drowning man clutching at a straw. He could do little else but hug and clinch; his arms were weak and tired; he had not even a punch worthy of a schoolboy; only was his heart big and his spirit unbreakable. On went Dempsey punching—one, two three, four, to the body, and from the last blow Carpentier was doubled up and on the top of his head, which was thrust forward as if he was about to fall face downwards; he was hit with all the power, all the viciousness that was in Dempsey. Down he fell with a bang. Referee Ertle stood over him and called out the seconds. At the count of nine Carpentier pulled himself on his feet, but he was cruelly unsteady. Now he was a child in the hands of the tall, mahogany-like Dempsey. There was nothing for the American to do but to hit the Frenchman. This he did, and down went Carpentier, who, telling of the limit of helplessness, was counted out. Then the thunder of excitement, the shouts of joy and the shedding of tears, of the trimphant and the vanquished of which I have written.

CARPENTIER'S FRANK ADMISSION.

There is not the least doubt that Dempsey is all his countrymen claimed him to be. No more formidable fighter have they had since the days of Fitzsimmons and Corbett. He, indeed, is a superman. He is not only prodigiously strong, but, unlike many strong men I have known in the ring, can take the hardest punch without quaking, and he fights fairly and above board. The battle this afternoon was without vice or nastiness in it. It was a model one, and fought with every regard for good sportsmanship, and not even the blindest partisan in Carpentier's camp will deny that the Frenchman met a better and stronger man in Dempsey. Carpentier, whom I saw afterwards at Manhasset, though naturally crest-fallen and woefully disappointed, frankly admitted the superiority of the American. Said he, "I coud not hurt him, and he hit me harder than any other man has ever done. He would have beaten anybody this afternoon. The blow which I crashed to Dempsey's jaw reached exactly the same spot on which I hit Beckett, and it was every bit as heavy, and yet I only shook him. I was sure when I heard the crash that he would go down. I was then certain of victory. I would not have you mention this to excuse myself, but when I hit Dempsey in that wonderful second round I hurt my thumb, and afterwards was not only in terrible pain but could not hit with my right as I should have done. However, I am beaten. I fought my best. I simply lost to a better man."
—*Daily Telegraph.*

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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING... Thurs.,	11th Aug.,	Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"CHAKSANG" ...Thurs.,	11th Aug.,	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"...Fri.,	12th Aug.,	Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" ...Fri.,	12th Aug.,	3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"Sat.,	13th Aug.,	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" ..Sun.,	14th Aug.,	D'light.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ...	"MINGSANG" ...Tues.,	16th Aug.,	10 a.m
KOBE via SHANGHAI ...	"FOOKSANG".....Tues.,	16th Aug.,	10 a.m.

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M.V. "GLENADE"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	6th Sept.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
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Ningchow, British str., 9,628 tons, Capt. Thomas A. Price, from Swansea, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Shuenshing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.

Tjimanuck, Dutch str., 3,660 tons, Capt. T. I. Scholtin, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J. C. J. L.

Wuhu, British str., 1,227 tons, Capt. C. R. Mecham, from Haiphong, with rice.—B. & S.

August 8th.

Borneo Maru, Japanese str., 2,455 tons, Capt. C. Hidaka, from Balik Papan, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Glenfalloch, British str., 1,434 tons, Capt. A. Hall, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Seng Soon Hong.

Hanoi, French str., 739 tons, Capt. F. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Lapicque.

Hakata Maru, Japanese str., 3,752 tons, Capt. Y. Comiata, from Yokohama and Japan, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Shunchowg, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Leung San Kong, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Wai Yee.

Szechuen, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. Wm. Benson, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

August 8th.

Ascanius, for Shanghai.
Borelia, for Balik Papan.
Chuson, for Swatow.
Eurypylus, for Singapore.
Glenfalloch, for Amoy.
Hok Canton, for K. C. Wan.
Jacoba, for Hongay.
Prometheus, for Hoihow.
Shiuu Maru, for Canton.
Shunshing, for K. C. Wan.
Szechuen, for Canton.
Waishing, for Swatow.
Wingsang, for Haiphong.
Yingchow, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Ascanius*, on August 7th:—Mrs. Mabel Avenell, Miss Dorothy Avenell, Mrs. Mary Crapnell, Miss Constance Crapnell, Miss Vera Crapnell, Mrs. N. Barney, Mr. Louis de Rome, Mr. Stuart Deacon, Mrs. Griffin, Master Kenneth Griffin, Mr. B. P. Lind, Mr. John H. N. Nihill, Mr. C. W. Somers, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Eileen Stevenson, Miss Joan Stevenson, Miss W. M. Sutton, Miss Mildred Thornhill, Mr. G. S. Andrews, Mrs. T. Miller, Mr. Harold J. C. Large, Mr. Stanley Harris, Miss A. B. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Petersen.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Ville*, for Shanghai:—Mrs. W. M. Baker, Miss M. B. Lawrence, Mr. Marcus, Mr. S. G. Grace, Miss A. Klu, Miss J. Collacno, Lieut. J. D. Moore, Mr. A. T. Gillespie, Miss Beaburn, Mrs. R. F. Bernard, Mr. N. Croucher, Mr. G. G. Grigge, Mr. Gaines, Mr. M. W. Moos, Miss Petersen, Mr. Boutross, Mr. C. Hopper, Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mrs. H. S. Gaines, Mr. and Mrs. G. Safershayan, Mrs. N. Bock, Rev. B. Iguace. For San Francisco: Mr. W. Drude, Mr. R. O. Lees, Mr. F. M. van Oudenhoven, Mrs. and Miss Zuccrnikoff, Mr. J. A. Moore, Mr. G. King.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Moji on August 8th, at 9 a.m., left there August 8th, at 5 p.m., and is due at Shanghai on August 10th, at noon.

The China Mail s.s. *China* will sail for San Francisco *viâ* way ports, at 5 p.m., to-day instead of at noon as previously announced.

SHIPS DRIVEN BY ELECTRICITY.

According to an official report on the results of a severe test to which electricity as motor power has been subjected in America, a cargo vessel of 12,000 tons, fitted with an electric drive, has just completed an ocean voyage of 29,500 miles without the slightest hitch.

Her electrical equipment consists of a steam turbine and a 2,800-volt generator, driving a 3,000 horse-power motor. She is the first of twelve vessels being similarly equipped for the Shipping Board.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

A. Apcar (British India), due August 10th.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due August 20th.
Empress of Russia, due August 11th, 8 a.m.
Eumaeus (Blue Funnel), due August 29th.
Eurymachus (Blue Funnel), due September 3rd.
Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 17th.
Glaucus (Blue Funnel), due August 14th.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 18th.
Kamo Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 31st.
Kleist (N.Y.K.), due August 13th.
Monteagle (C.P.O.S.), due August 14th.
Protesilaus (Blue Funnel line), due August 14th.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due September 5th.
Taiyuan, from Australia, due August 20th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), from Australia, due August 18th.

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
*Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 16	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
*Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
Freight and Passenger

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU; and for BALTIMORE via LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SAN JOSE, LA LIBERTAD, CORINTO, BALBOA, CRISTOBAL, KINGSTON & HAVANA.
AMERICAN STEAMERS.

"ECUADOR" ... ... sailing Aug. 10th, 1921.
Apply to

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.
Telephone No 141 Cable Address "SOLANO"
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU
AMERICAN STEAMERS

"EMPIRE STATE" ... ... Noon, Aug. 31st.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE
Freight Only

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, thence Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.
For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
S.S. "NILE" Oct. 22nd
S.S. "CHINA" Aug. 9th
S.S. "NANKING" Sept. 18th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE
S.S. "NANKING" Aug. 31st
S.S. "NILE" Oct. 4th
S.S. "CHINA" Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transhipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934.
ICE HOUSE STREET. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TAIYO MARU	23,000	Aug. 12th, at 11 A.M.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Aug. 27th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	Sept. 9th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 20th
* PERSIA MARU	9,000	Oct. 15th, at 10.30 A.M.

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
GINYO MARU	16,500	About Aug. 25th
ANYO MARU	—	Sept. 25th.

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER.
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375

Agents at Canton:
MESSRS. T. R. GRIFFITH, LTD.
[34

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.
Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA)
"West Ison" ... ... 30th Aug.
To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via SHANGHAI, JAPAN & HONOLULU)
"West Jena" ... ... 30th Aug.

* Also cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 3006.
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WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
Between
SEATTLE—TACOMA—VICTORIA—VANCOUVER
and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JESTER" ... ... sailing about 25th Aug.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Ladings issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
For rates and full particulars apply to—
FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
4th Floor, Princes' Buildings Telephone 1062
91

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,

COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "AFRIKA"
will be loading for
COPENHAGEN
and other SCANDINAVIAN and CONTINENTAL PORTS about end of August/beginning of September.
Further sailings:—
M/S. "Malaya" ... October/November.
M/S. "Panama" ... November/December.

For further particulars please apply to:—
MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.
Hongkong, August 2nd, 1921 [741

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.
Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.
S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... ... sailing on or about 21st Aug.

FOR JAPAN.
Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... ... sailing on or about 9th Aug.
S.S. "CHERIBON MARU" ... ... sailing on or about 20th Aug.

For further particulars please apply to:—
Tel. No. 2206. K. SUZUKI, Manager, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
[767

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON
and/or
NEW YORK

S.S. "TUSCAN PRINCE" ... ... 15th Sept., (via Suez).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—
FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
Telephone 3165. St. George's Building
Telegrams "Furnprince."
[1

WEATHER REPORT.

August 8th, at 6.16.—Local signal No. 5 lowered.

August 5th, at 11.37.—Pressure has increased considerably from Foochow to Hongkong, and slightly over Japan, N. Luzon and Guam.

The typhoon filled up last night after entering the coast near Amoy.

A depression is shown over S.W. China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.25 inches. Total since January 1st, 72.21 inches against an average of 55.53 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.E. winds, moderate; overcast, rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AUGUST 8TH, 1921.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—		
Nemuro	5 a.	29.84	—	—	—	2	
Hakodate ...	n	29.82	—	—	—	1	—
Tokio	n	29.94	—	—	—		—
Kochi	n	29.86	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki ...	n	29.98	—	—	—		—
Kagoshima ...	n	29.98	—	—	—		—
Oshima	n	29.92	—	—	—		—
Naha	n	29.88	—	—	ESE	1	—
Ishigakijima	n	29.82	—	—	SSE	3	—
Bonin Island	n	29.92	—	—	E	1	—
Weihaiwei ...	6 a.	29.79	77	91	S	4	o
Hankow	n	—	—	—	—		—
Ichang... ...	n	—	—	—	—		—
Kiukiang ...	n	—	—	—	—		—
Changsha ...	n	—	—	—	—		—
Shanghai ...	n	29.75	79	87	SE	6	b
Gutzlaff ...	n	29.78	78	92	SSE	6	b
Sharp Peak...	7 a.	29.74	76	94	S	1	r
Amoy ...	6 a.	29.62	76	92	W	2	r
Swatow	n	—	—	—	—		—
Taihoku ...	n	29.74	75	88	ESE	2	o
Taichu... ...	n	29.73	72	—	—	0	b
Tainan... ...	n	29.71	81	—	S	6	o
Koshun ...	n	—	—	—	—		—
Pescadores ...	n	29.71	79	—	S	4	b
Canton	n	29.63	75	95	NNE	2	or
Hongkong ...	n	29.62	76	94	ESE	1	o
Gap Rock ...	n	29.62	—	—	ESE	4	o
Macao	n	29.58	76	93	NE	7	o
Wuchow	8 a.	—	—	—	—		—
Hoihow	n	—	—	—	—		—
Pakhoi	n	—	—	—	—		—
Phulien	7 a.	29.52	83	87	SW	4	o
Tourane	n	29.60	81	—	SW	4	b
Cape S. James	n	—	—	—	—		—
Aparri	6 a.	29.71	77	91	W	1	o
Dagupan.....	n	—	—	—	—		—
Manila	n	29.75	73	88	NE	1	o
Legaspi	n	29.72	77	91	SW	2	b
Tacloban.....	n	29.76	75	92	—	0	o
Iloilo	n	29.73	81	87	SW	4	o
Surigáo	n	—	—	—	—		—
Guam	4.20	29.74	—	—	S	1	r
Yap	4.47	29.74	—	—	WSW	4	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.76	80	91	SW	2	b

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, t tenths and h hundreds.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 8th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.45	29.62	29.68
Temperature ...	89	75	82
Humidity ...	69	94	71
Wind Direction	SW	ESE	South
" Force ...	4	1	1
Weather... ...	o	o	o
Rain	—	—	3.28

Highest open-air Temperature on 7th ...89
Lowest open-air Temperature on 8th ...75

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATERLEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation.	Highest W.L. ever recorded Feet.	Lowest W.L. ever recorded Feet.	1921. W.L. Aug. 6 Ft.	1921. W.L. Aug. 7 Ft.
Wuchow W. River	+79.50	—2.42	35.20	33.10
Kongmoon W. River	+14.70	—0.80	6.50	6.10
Linkonghow N. River	+57.00	—	4.20	—
Samshui N. River	+27.25	—5.00	10.00	9.80
Sheklung E. River	+15.15	—0.98	0.46	0.58

G. W. OLIVECRONA, Engineer-in-Chief.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

[Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW
s.s. "KASAMA" ... ... 11th Aug.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
s.s. "SANDON HALL"... 19th Sept.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW
s.s. "KENTUCKY" ... 11th Oct

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents

or to Reiss & Co., CANTON.

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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ATREUS" ... ... via Suez Canal... ... 23th Aug

* "CITY OF CANTON" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 8th Sept
* Calls at Boston

[Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail	
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 9th Aug.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN" ...	On 10th Aug.	D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 11th Aug.,	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO...	"CHENAN".....	On 13th Aug	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE...	"HUPEH"	On 15th Aug,	Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" ..	On 15th Aug,	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI.....	"SINKIANG"	On 16th Aug,,	Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 17th Aug.,	9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW" ...	On 18th Aug.,	Noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ...	"TAMING"	On 19th Aug.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ..	"SUIYANG".....	On 20th Aug.,	4 P.M.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

☞ BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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TELEPHONE 36. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY,	Aug.	9th, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY.	Aug.	12th, at 2 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	TUESDAY,	Aug.	16th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freigh and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

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P. & O. - British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	10th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANELA"	7,200	25th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	6,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,600	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN"	6,100	18th Aug.	Calcutta via Straits.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	11th Aug. 8 A.M.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to NOON on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
* "HIMALAYA MARU" ... ... Monday, 15th Aug.
* Call Marseilles

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.
"PANAMA MARU" ... ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"SAIGON MARU" ... ... Saturday, 13th Aug.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service
"BUSHO MARU" ... ... Thursday, 1st Sept

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Lairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" (Omit Dairen) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.
"HAWAII MARU" ... ... Thursday, 1st Sept

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco Panama and Cuban Ports.
"HAVRE MARU" ... ... Monday, 15th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CHOSEN MARU" (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 1st Sept
"BURMA MARU" ... ... Monday, 3rd Oct,

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office
"AMAKURA MARU" ... ... Sunday, 14th Aug

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
"SOSHU MARU" ... ... Thursday, 11th Aug

For sailing dates and further particulars, please apply to—

K. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building. [80

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"		Aug. 24th, 4 P.M.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

FOR

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "SILVER STATE" ...	Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd.
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ...	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd.
S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE" ...	Aug. 20th	—

PASSENGER & FREIGHT
FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG

S.S. "CHINA SEAS"... ... ... Aug. 25th —

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

S.S. "ABERCOS" ... ... Sept. 6th —

Through Bills of Lading Issued to Overland Common points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... ... Sailing Sept. 2nd.
S.S. "CADARETTA" ... ... Sailing Sept. 15th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON—SINGAPORE—JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... ... Sailing Aug. 3rd
S.S. "LAKE FARRAR"... ... ... Sailing Aug. 17th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS, TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

[432

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... TO NEW YORK ... Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES. INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES 1477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer's Displacement	Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI (Freight only)	"COMMANDANT MAGES"... ...	end Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CORDILLERE ... 1,0000 ...	On or about 15th Aug.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI & PORT-SAID... ...	"PORTHOS" ...20,000 ...	On or about 16th Aug.
	"CORDILLERE" ...10,000 ...	During 2nd part of Sept.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

E. BODINFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 1740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN,

to VICTORIA, Aug. 20th;

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD
Agents,
113, Connaught Road, Central

92 Tel. 2307

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Japan	*Hakodate Maru* ..	9th inst.
Shanghai	*Sunsang*	9th inst.
Straits	*Arratoon Apear*...	10th inst.
Shanghai	*Chenan* ...	10th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
*Swatow and Bangkok...	*Chusan*	Tuesday, 9th, 9.00 A M
*Swatow and *Bangkok	*Loosang* ...	Tuesday, 9th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong* ...	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Bombay and Aden ...	*Hakata Maru*	Tuesday, 9th, 3.00 P M
*Japan	*Borneo Maru* ...	Tuesday, 9th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	*China* ...	Tuesday, 9th, Registration ... 2.45 P M; Letters ... 3.30 P M
*Japan	*Tjitaroem* ...	Tuesday, 9th, 5.00 P M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Loksang* ...	Tuesday, 9th, 5.00 P M
*Shanghai and *North China	*Szechuen* ...	Tuesday, 9th, 5.00 P M
Tourane	*Kwai Wah* ...	Tuesday, 9th, 5.00 P M
Sandakan	*Hinsang*	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 A M
Swatow *Shanghai and *North China ...	*Tungshing* ...	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, *Canada, *United States, *Central and *South America & *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	*Ecuador* ...	Wednesday, 10th, Registration ... 9.45 A M; Letters ... 10.30 A M
Philippine Islands	*Radja*	Wednesday, 10th, 5.00 P M
Amoy, *Shanghai, *North China, and *Japan	*Arratoon Apear*...	Wednesday, 10th, 5.00 P M
*Swatow, Amoy and Takao	*Soshii Maru* ...	Thursday, 11th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Sunning*	Thursday, 11th, 11.00 A M
Java via Batavia	*Tjiliwong*	Thursday, 11th, 2.00 P M
Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden ...	*Chaksang* ...	Thursday, 11th, 2.00 P M
Swatow	*Hydrangea* ...	Thursday, 11th, 3.30 P M
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong ...	*Hanoi*	Friday, 12th, 8.00 A M
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *N. China ...	*Kwongsang* ...	Friday, 12th, 11.00 A M
Tientsin	*Cheongshing* ...	Friday, 12th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	*Haiching*	Friday, 12th, 1.00 P M
Keelung *Shanghai, *North China, *Japan, Honolulu, *Canada *U.S.A. *Central and South America, and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	*Taiyo Maru*	Friday, 12th, Registration 8.45 A M; Letters ... 9.30 A M
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang* ...	Friday, 12th. 2.00 P M
Shanghai, and North China...	*Chenan*	Saturday, 12th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Hangsang* ...	Saturday, 13th, 5.00 P M
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Kleist* ...	Saturday, 13th, Registration 5.00 P M; Letters .. 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung...	*Amahusa Maru* ...	Sunday, 14th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	*Hupeh*	Monday, 15th, 10.00 A M
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ ... ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 13th inst., at 5 p.m.	*Teiresias* ...	Monday, 15th, Registration ... 9.45 A M; Letters ... 10.30 A M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	*Huichow*	Monday, 15th, 3.00 P M
*Swatow and Bangkok	*Kalgan*	Tuesday, 16th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, North China and Japan ...	*Foonsang*	Tuesday, 16th, 9.00 A M
Philippine Is., Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	*Ata Maru*	Tuesday, 16th, Registration ... 8.45 A M; Letters ... 9.30 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Sinkiang*	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	*Hai Loong* ...	Tuesday, 16th, 1.00 P M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A M
Shanghai and N. China...	*Soochow*	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A M
Shanghai, N. China, and *Japan	*Inaba Maru* ...	Friday, 19th, 9.0 A M
Japan	*Tango Maru* ...	Friday, 19th, 9.00 A M
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Mishima Maru*	Friday 19th, Registration ... 8.45 A M; Letters ... 9.30 A M
Philippine Islands	*Taming*	Friday, 19th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Yingchow*	Saturday, 20th, 3.00 P M
Keelung, *Shanghai *North China, *Japan, *Canada, *United States, *Central and *South America, and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. ...	*Fushimi Maru*	Tuesday, 23rd, Registration 8.45 A M; Letters .. ...9.30 A M
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island ...	*Taiyuan* ...	Wednesday, 24th, Registration 1.45 P M; Letters ... ... 2.30 P M

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE
(DIRECT).

"TEUCER"	13TH AUG.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TEIRESIAS"	16TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"CALCHAS"	30TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUN"	6TH SEPT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13TH SEPT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"CYCLOPS"	19TH AUG.	Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool.
"NINGCHOW"	8TH SEPT.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"THESEUS"	20TH SEPT.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"EUMAEUS"	5TH OCT.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"IXION"	24TH AUG	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALTHYBIUS"	14TH SEPT.	
"TYNDAREUS"	5TH OCT.	

NEW YORK SERVICE
(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"ATREUS"	29TH AUG.	via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS"	16TH AUG.	for Singapore & London.
"ASCANIUS"	7TH SEPT.	for Singapore & Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	11TH OCT.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

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COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 8th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/9
Bank Bills, on demand	2/9⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/9⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/10⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/11⅛
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	640
Credits, 4 months' sight	700
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49⅜
Credits, at 30 days' sight	52⅛
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	211
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	211
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	103
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	103
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	119
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	158
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	—
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	76⅛
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 7.05
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	$50.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.	38⅞d.

	Per or nt.	
Hongkong	10 cents piece	$0.05 Premium.
Hongkong	20 "	0.08 Discount
Canton	20 "	15.52 "
Canton	10 "	0.00 "

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling £3,500,000
Silver $21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. O. Lang, Esq. | H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1921. [8

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,600,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [50

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A. Capital	...F.	100,000,000 £8,333,333
Paid-up Capital	...F.	80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Fund	.. F.	17,353,884 £1,446,107
Special Reserve	...F.	25,160,000 £2,096,666

Head Office:—Amsterdam.

Branches at
The Hague:—Rotterdam.

Head Agency:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Singapore
Bandoeng	Medan	Soerabai
Bombay	Padang	Soerakarta
Calcutta	Palembang	(Solo)
Cheribon	Pekalongas	Tebing Ting
Djember	Penang	(Deli)
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tegal
Kobe	Rangoon	Telok Betong
Kota-Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Shanghai	Weltevreden

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial, and Union Bank of England, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSKAMP,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. [1263

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital...	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Kandy	New York	Singapore
Delhi	Karachi	Penang	
Galle	Kota Bharu	Port Louis (Mauritius).	

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 26th, 1921. [43

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. (FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserves Funds .....Frs. 89,567,203.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de-Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1921. 66

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	500,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. PONG WAI TING, Chairman,

Mr. Chow Shou Son,	Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun,	Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan,	Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok,	Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
Mr. Ng Chang Luk,	Mr. Kan Chin Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—

LONDON	NEW YORK
SHANGHAI	SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI	SAIGON
SINGAPORE	PENANG
TIENTSIN	HANKOW
MANILA	BATAVIA
SAMARANG	SOURABAYA

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. 81

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

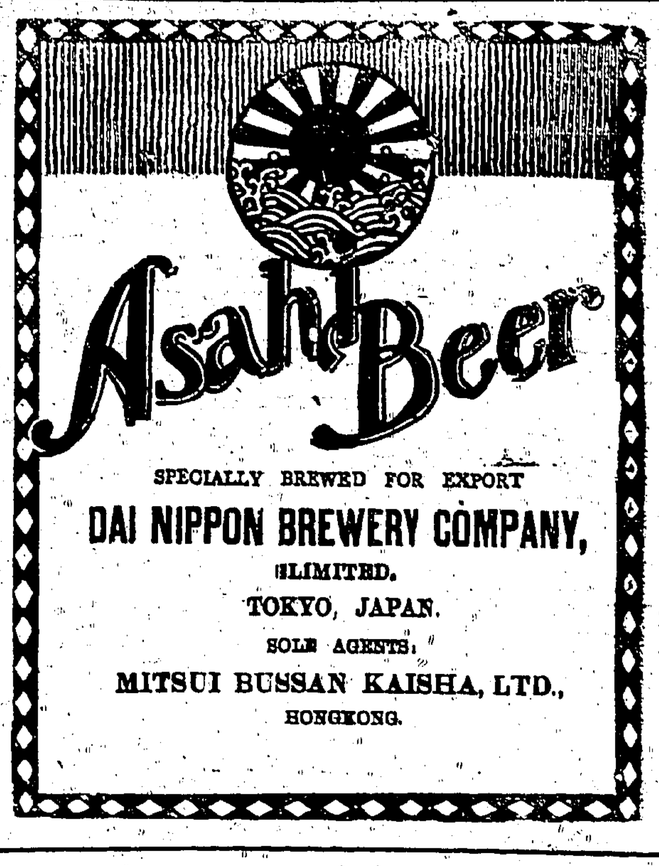
Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds	7,796,023.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEE PEL,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [73



SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

28th August

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.
Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,
Agents.

Telephone No. 1574. 78

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital	U.S. $4,000,000
Surplus, over	U.S. $2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient,
SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:
CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE

R. WEUSTHOFF,
Acting Manager.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July h, 1919. [30

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors
MR. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager... ...Mr. L. S. HOLUM.
Asst. Manager... ...Mr. K. T. WONG
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 5 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. 119

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	" 45,000,000
Reserve Funds	" 9,630,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tansui, Tohyen, Aka.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, September 1st 1920. [41

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